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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

Movies Openly Anti-Nazi; Iran Accepts Allies' Terms; British Planes Raid Kassel

The World's Day—September 9, 1941

Washington: Movies Admit Anti-Naziism

A Senate Committee beginning investigation of alleged war propaganda in the movie industry was told by Wendell L. Willkie, counsel for the industry, that the movies were ready to plead guilty to being "opposed to the Hitler regime" and co-operating with the Government in matters of national defense.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will spend 24 hours here Sept. 25-26 en route to their ranch in Alberta, Canada, the British Embassy announced.

Sinking of an unarmed American merchantman in the Red Sea, the freighter Steel Seafarer, served to intensify the crisis in relations between the United States and the Berlin-Rome Axis on the issue of the freedom of the seas.

The newly-formed Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, holding its second meeting today, faced the question of whether sufficient steel could be spared from the defense program for a 2,000-mile Texas-to-New York pipeline to help solve the East's petroleum transportation problem.

Defense spending during August totaled $1,172,000,000, the office of Production Management announced, bringing to $9,282,000,000 the total of defense spending since July 1 last year.

Formulation of a program for a better peace than that which followed the World War is being undertaken this week by members and close associates of the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labor Organization in conference here. [Page 1.]

The Civil Aeronautics Board held a secret hearing on the application of Pan American Airways for authority to operate a plane service between the United States and West Africa. No decision was announced.

The State Department reported that 24 crew members, including one American, were "presumed lost" in the torpedoing of a former Danish ship flying the Panamanian flag Aug. 17 about 300 miles southwest of Iceland.

In Iran: Anglo-Russ Armistice Terms Accepted

Iran accepted British-Russian armistice terms, calling for expulsion of German-Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Legations, and delivery of Axis nationals to the Allies. The treaty was approved by Parliament. [Page 7.]

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Locomotive Works

Nearly 100 RAF planes bombed Kassel, site of extensive Nazi locomotive workshops, the British announced. No British losses were reported.

Three American fliers of the American Eagle Squadron were reported missing. Two United States-made Fortress Bombers were the first of the American machines to be reported shot down.

Three German ships supplying troops on the Russian Arctic front have been sunk in recent naval operations, the British announced. [Page 8.]

National: Fines Assessed in Glass Bulb Case

New York (AP)—Federal Judge John Bright assessed fines totaling $47,000 against the Corning Glass Works of Corning, N. Y., the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., a Netherlands concern and five individuals on charges of violating the Federal antitrust laws by restraining the importation and sale of glass bulbs used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

In Russia: Reds Claim Gains in Counterattack

Russians claimed to have defeated eight German divisions in a heavy counter-offensive east of Smolensk. [Page 1.]

German forces were said by Berlin to have completely encircled Leningrad, although Moscow claimed that it was still in communication with the old Russian Capital.

Spitsbergen: Allied Forces Occupy Island

A daring expedition of British, Canadian, and Free Norwegian forces landed on the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen, and seized rich coal deposits which, it was feared by the British, might otherwise have fallen into Nazi hands. [Pages 1 and 7.]

Teeth Declared Need in Laws To Regulate Soaring Prices

Teeth are needed in measures to protect the consumer from unwarranted price rises in necessary commodities, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, head of the Consumers' Institute, declared today, commenting on the report of an increase of approximately 4⅔ per cent over August a year ago and more than one half of one per cent over last month.

The report comprising the "combined cost of living index" of the Massachusetts Division on the Necessities of Life showed an increase in the food section of about three quarters of one per cent over the previous month, the combined meat index about one and three fourths per cent over July and six per cent over August, 1940, while the report showed "higher prices of anthracite coal and fuel oils caused the fuel and light index to increase about 1.2 per cent."

Prices of suits, men's and women's shoes, hosiery, underwear, hats and shirts showed a slight increase.

In the food section, increases were noted in prices of meats, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, lard, tea, coffee, sugar, flour, bread and rice, while prices of potatoes and onions decreased noticeably.

Protests are received daily from housewives, asking "why" the prices are going up, says Mrs. Cox. The Institute passes the question along to the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in Washington, which offers general information on supply and demand and tells the Boston office to tell the housewife to ask her butcher, her baker, and candlestick-maker "why" he is charging more today than last week or last month for what she buys. So the question makes the rounds with no satisfactory answer and prices still on the up-grade, says Mrs. Cox.

The advance is already becoming a serious problem for the man on a small salary with a family to feed, who finds his food cost probably $10 a month more than it was 30 to 60 days ago. The same applies in the case of the individual on low wages who buys his meals at the restaurant or lunch counter, she says, and finds he has to pay 10 cents a meal, or 30 cents a day, more than a month ago.

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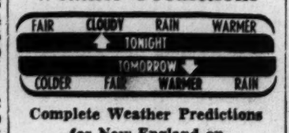
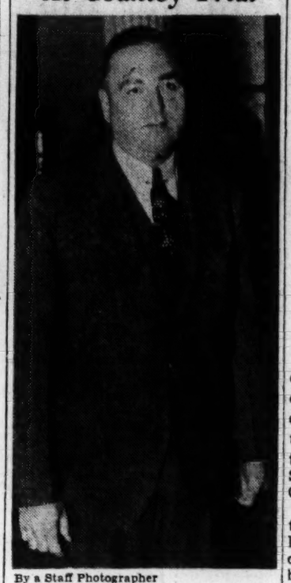


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

At Coakley Trial



By a Staff Photographer

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley

Appearing as witness in the impeachment proceedings.

Trial's Nature An Issue In Coakley Case

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who was Chief Executive when Raymond L. S. Patriarca received his much criticized pardon, took the stand as a prosecution witness in the Coakley impeachment trial shortly after 2:30 today.

Mr. Hurley was put on the stand pending a decision by the Senate on whether the deposition from the Rev. Sextus Brambilla shall be admitted. This decision will be withheld until the Senators study the Attorney General's brief and transcript of the opposing counsel's arguments.

Testimony of Charles F. Hurley, former Democratic Governor, as prosecution witness in the Councilor Daniel H. Coakley Senate impeachment trial, was delayed today as opposing counsel battled over whether the trial is a criminal or civil proceeding—an issue of major importance in conduct of the case.

Former Governor Hurley was identified in previous testimony as the official who ordered the precedent-making speedy release of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence gunman, whose pardon on a Coakley-prepared petition is considered the outstanding case against the Councilor.

Mr. Hurley also has been reported as saying he would not have granted the pardon if he had known of Patriarca's 12-year criminal record.

Objection Filed

The issue regarding the nature of the trial arose when the battery of defense counsel sought to block admission of prosecution-obtained deposition from out of State witnesses in the Patriarca case. When Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, and trial prosecutor, submitted the deposition taken from the Rev. Sextus Brambilla of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose signature appeared on the Patriarca petition, Francis E. Rafter, one of the Coakley attorneys, leaped from his seat to object to the admission of any deposition obtained by the prosecution, on the ground that the impeachment trial is a criminal proceeding.

He backed his contention with Massachusetts and Federal court decisions, as well as the action of the United States Senate in considering impeachment proceedings as criminal in nature.

Mr. Rafter, during his argument, went back to the Senate impeachment trial of Judge James Prescott in 1821 to quote Lemuel Shaw, then prosecutor and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, as saying "this is a court of justice of criminal jurisdiction."

Today's session opened with an argument over the appearance of the Rev. Philip Guarino, who was represented on the Coakley-prepared Patriarca petition being ready to appear in Patriarca's behalf before Governor Hurley if desired.

The situation developed after Judge Frederick Crafts, one of Attorney General Bushnell's aides, informed that the Rev. Guarino of Quincy—waiting outside the Senate chambers—was "loath to appear on the witness stand."

Refused Request

Told by Judge Crafts that the defense had refused a prosecution request to obtain the priest's testimony through a deposition, the Senate took under consideration steps to obtain the clergyman's evidence.

Finally, after Senate President Angier Goodwin conferred with Democratic floor leaders, he ordered the Senate sergeant-at-arms to ask the priest to take the stand.

Before the priest could be informed of the Senate's decision, however, Chief Defense Counsel

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

N. E. Industry Is Advised To Pool Efforts

Best way to meet coming raw material shortage, it is told, and to do most for defense.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yankee ingenuity probably will carry New England through the coming shortage of raw materials caused by defense demands better than any other part of the country, Ray M. Hudson, Industrial Secretary of the New England Council, forecast here today.

However, many small manufacturers of this section will doubtless have to close their plants because of their normal supplies being diverted to defense production, Mr. Hudson added. In some industries the pinch, he said, will probably come within the next 30 days; in others it may not come for 60 to 90 days.

The best thing that many minor factories and shops can do, he advised, is to get together quickly into local co-operative groups to make defense products. Such pools can often handle a sub-contract where a single little plant cannot swing the job. Here is the place for Yankee resourcefulness to find a way out of the jam.

The Present Outlook

The outlook, as the industrial engineer of the New England Council sees it, is this:

New England as a whole will probably feel the pinch severely because of its high percentage of small industries.

No shut downs have as yet been reported.

Shortages will develop proportionably with the expansion of the defense program.

It depends on the items on the critical list which industries get hit first.

Some small plants which can neither get raw materials nor adjust themselves to defense orders might better close for the time being, and assist their workers to find places in nearby defense industries, with the expectation of return to their original jobs as soon as conditions permit the plants to reopen.

No pool of small manufacturers is now operating in New England. Efforts are under way to organize one in Vermont.

A pool is hard to operate but the government is offering engineering service to make them work.

The Government is also giving particular attention to the small communities hit by the restrictions of the defense program.

Something Will Have to Give

"It seems logical if the defense program continues to expand," said Mr. Hudson, "that there just won't be enough materials to meet defense requirements and take care of civilian needs. Something has then got to give way. It won't be the defense program.

"The difficulties ahead carry a real challenge to the resourcefulness for which New England has been noted for centuries. It's up to us to show what Yankee ingenuity can do in the jam.

"If a few small plants in a town could find a way to pool their operations in a temporary grouping so that between them they might get a defense contract and handle a particular piece of defense work, that would carry them all through.

"The old fashioned New England barn raising, whereby the parts were built on the ground and then raised into place, typifies the crudest kind of co-operative effort. But that indicates the kind of co-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Second American Operated Ship Sunk by Sub West of Iceland; Churchill Asks More Naval Aid

Prime Minister warns Commons that Battle of the Atlantic has not been won.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a review of the war today expressed the wish for "greater help" from the American Navy, and warned that Adolf Hitler may come to "close quarters" with the United States and turn the whole Atlantic into one vast war zone.

Addressing the House of Commons, assembled for the first time since Aug. 6, Mr. Churchill declared that the Battle of the Atlantic was not yet won.

He said: "The Germans are much hampered on the American part of the Atlantic by fear of trouble with the powerful American naval forces which ceaselessly patrol the approaches to the Western Hemisphere. This has been a help to us, but I wish it might be a greater help.

"The enemy's tactics may change. No doubt Hitler would rather finish off Russia and Britain before coming to close quarters with the United States.

"Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need to prevent precious munition supplies now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance of the policy of the United States Government from reaching our shores.

Ocean Danger Zones

"Should he do so, the area of danger zones will again become oceanwide. Meanwhile, let us hear no vain talk of the Battle of the Atlantic having been won."

Mr. Churchill asserted that he and President Roosevelt reached "highly important decisions" in their historic Atlantic conference regarding help for Russia and the "policy to be pursued" to check Japan and prevent spread of war to the Pacific.

He said that Britain must be prepared for "definite reductions" in military supplies from the United States so that they now can go to Russia; he praised Russian resistance as "magnificent" and said that Germany now is "certain of having to maintain armies through the Russian winter from the Arctic to the Black Sea."

The Prime Minister announced that "powerful" British reinforcements have reached Egypt and said he was confident "we shall be able to defend Egypt successfully from a German invasion across the western desert."

Sea Picture Changes

Britain's fortunes on the merchant shipping warfare and the battle of the sea in general have changed, Mr. Churchill told the House, so that in July and August the sinkings of British and Allied ships were only slightly more than one third of the total Axis tonnage sunk by British and Allied warplanes and submarines.

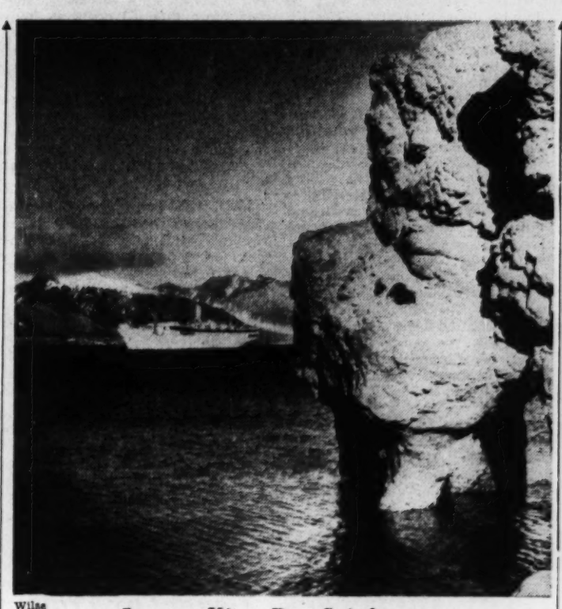
Mr. Churchill added: "It is no time for boasting, but there is this: A year ago our position looked forlorn and very nigh desperate. Today we say aloud, we are still master of our fate and captain of our soul."

The Prime Minister read from notes as he surveyed the war front from Iran to Newfoundland.

Mr. Churchill won the loudest cheer when he declared that the "magnificent resistance" of the Russian armies had cost the Germans more blood in the last three months than Germany lost in any single year of the first World War. Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky was in the gallery.

Text of Churchill's Address: Page 7.

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



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Scene at Kings Bay, Spitsbergen

Spitsbergen Raid Blocks Coal to Nazis

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Occupation of Spitsbergen and the heaviest air raid of the war on Berlin both mark the change in British war strategy that has been brought about by Soviet success in resisting the Nazi invasion.

Although the official announcement of the Spitsbergen raid declared that the "main purpose of the landing was to prevent the enemy from utilizing for their own war purposes Spitsbergen with its rich coal mines," the potential value of Arctic islands as naval bases on the northern route between Britain and Russia is bound to have been a major consideration.

During winter months the strategic importance of the Spitsbergen archipelago—with an area of more than 24,000 square miles and a winter population of more than 2,000—may not be very great.

Led by Canadian Troops

But had the Germans been able to seize the islands as an air as well as a naval base, one of the main routes linking Britain with its new ally might have been endangered.

As it is the British move, carried out mainly by Canadian troops with the support of British and Norwegian detachments, gives Britain a valuable base some 400 miles from the northern end of Norway which is likely to assume growing significance next spring if the Russians are still holding out then in the northern area round Murmansk and Archangel.

But apart from this strategic importance, the landing of a Canadian expeditionary force at Spitzbergen illustrates the way in which Britain is now assuming the initiative in intensifying action against Germany while Hitler is kept busy by Russia on the eastern front.

The RAF raid on Berlin on the night of Sept. 7, in which "hundreds" of British planes, including some of the heaviest bombers, participated, underlines the effort

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Soviet Gains A Victory On Moscow Road

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Sept. 9

A victory in the battle for the Moscow road was officially announced by the Soviet High Command this morning. Eight crack Nazi divisions were broken up and their remnants are now falling back on Smolensk, said the communiqué. A Soviet counter-offensive, launched 26 days ago, culminated in capture of the strongly-held center of Yelnya, 200 miles southwest of Moscow and 40 miles east of Smolensk, the communiqué added.

The Russians have thrust the Nazis back 16 miles in two days and recaptured 150 square miles of territory and 50 villages, official dispatches reported.

The Germans reached Yelnya in July, it was admitted, and chose it as the base site from which to launch their great drive on Moscow.

First Admission

This announcement is also the first Soviet admission that the Germans had penetrated to such a depth. The loss of Smolensk was conceded by the Soviets on Aug. 13. But there had been no report of further German advances since that date.

Military observers expressed belief that the success on the central sector might relieve the pressure on Leningrad by compelling the Germans to withdraw some troops from that sector in order to bolster sagging lines on the central front.

The communiqué reporting the Soviet victory on the central front failed to give a clear picture of the situation around hard-pressed Leningrad, but devoted considerable space to reports of guerrilla activities far behind the German lines in that area.

All reports from the front pictured the Leningrad civilian population as fighting side by side with Red soldiers and contesting every foot of ground with the Nazi invaders.

The German News Agency reported from the Odessa front that Soviet batteries had taken the German-occupied town of Adshiaska under fire from a small island in Odessa Bay yesterday, but subsequently were silenced by German artillery.

Nazi Announcements

Making no mention of the central sector this morning's official German bulletins elaborated yesterday's brief announcement on the capture of Schlüsselburg, important railway junction east of Leningrad.

Cut off from all land communication with the rest of Russia the great city is being hammered day and night by Nazi bombers, the German High Command reported.

A communiqué from the Führer's headquarters said Leningrad and its 3,200,000 population with extensive defending forces was cut off when "speed divisions of the German Army, excellently supported by Air Force combat units, reached the Neva on a broad front east of Leningrad."

Then a single German infantry regiment stormed across the Neva River and took Schlüsselburg, 21 miles east of Leningrad, the communiqué said.

Yesterday and last night, it was said, the German Air Force concentrated on Leningrad's teeming "armament and supply facilities," and also directed a night raid on Moscow.

Three seamen from ex-Danish vessel sunk on Aug. 17 are picked up.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Confronted today by still another sinking of an American-operated merchantman—the S. S. Sessa torpedoed about 300 miles this side of Iceland—the United States Governemnt will shortly proclaim an impenetrative naval-protected safety belt for all Allied shipping extending from North America to the shores of Iceland.

The intention of the United States to meet force with force was strengthened b ythe facts revealed today by the tSate Department concerning the circumstances of the destruction of the Sessa.

Following hard on the sinking of the American freighter, the Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea, this incident presents to Washington a decisive challenge to its whole policy of aid to Britain and specifically to its ability to keep open supply communications to the protectorate it has assumed over Iceland itself.

Only Three Rescued

Of the Sessas' crew of 24 only three survivors have been rescued. They report that their vessel was destroyed by a torpedo on Aug. 17 southwest of Iceland to which it was headed with a cargo of foodstuffs, cereals, lumber—no contraband under any definition accepted by Washington. There was one American citizen aboard, a member of the crew. He has not been rescued.

The Sessa was a former Danish vessel taken over by the Maritime Commission and operated by an American firm of New York. It had been placed under a Panamanian registry and was transporting supplies to the Icelandic Government.

To 'Seal' Atlantic

President Roosevelt is not waiting for the Axis to bring the war to this area of American-protected waters; he has decided to warn Germany formally and finally that Nazi raiders entering these shipping lanes will be sunk on sight.

This decision does not spring merely from the recent attack on the destroyer Greer since it was taken before the unsuccessful torpedoing of the American destroyer on what the President affirmed was the American side of the Atlantic.

From now on the "American side" of the Atlantic will reach to the protectorate of Iceland and surrounding this broad and vital area the United States Navy is instructed to set up a blockade against its invasion by Axis war craft.

Announcement Deferred

Announcement of this new step in support of the Allies was due to have been made Monday night, was deferred because of the passing of Mr. Roosevelt's mother and will be part of the world radiocast which the President will make on the evening of Sept. 11.

At the same time it is evident today that the effect of the sinking of the United States freighter, the Steel Seafarer, in the Red Sea by an aerial bomb will strengthen the American determination to protect its shipping wherever it is eligible to travel under the provisions of the Neutrality Law.

The State Department is preparing to protest and the President will most certainly denounce the destruction of the Steel Seafarer as a violation of this country's rights to the freedom of the seas. The President holds that he is required by law to protect American flag vessels outside the recognized combat zones.

Details Lacking

In announcing the sinking of the Steel Seafarer, carrying war supplies to the British in the Near East, by an unidentified plane, the State Department was unable to furnish any details other than that the crew were all safe. This ship is a 5,709 ton, 424-foot vessel owned by the Isthmian Steamship Company of New York, was built in 1921, carried approximately 20 officers and men and was operating in the Red Sea in conformity with a White House proclamation of April 11 opening the Cape of Good Hope-Suez route to American commerce.

The attack on the Greer and the sinking of the Steel Seafarer have posed in concrete form the very realistic problem for the United States as to whether it is going to recede from its stand in defense of the freedom of the seas or is going to meet this incident with unyielding resistance.

The decision has been taken. They will be met by unyielding resistance and the policy which President Roosevelt will pointedly and forcibly disclose in his Thursday

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Solid Peace Groundwork Being Laid

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Experts who for years have been closely associated with the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labor Organization, are meeting in Washington this week to lay the groundwork for a better peace next time.

The most significant fact which has emerged thus far from these conferences and discussions is that the various political and economic specialists, whose loyalties have long been with Geneva and the Hague, are in no way calling for a simple recreation of the League. Instead, they are looking for new solutions and radical revisions of the world's peace machinery which will profit from the "defects and mistakes" of the first great effort at international co-operation.

Ten nationalities and varied points of view are represented at the sessions which are being sponsored by the Institute of World Organization at the American University campus.

Dr. Carl Hambro, former Prime

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Arthur Sweetser

Director, League of Nations Information Section.

Carl J. Hambro

Former President of League of Nations Assembly.

'Dark Horse' Hinted in Boston Mayoralty Contest by Heffernan Signatures

Hub Political Circles Stirred By Surprise Nomination

Speculation about possible last-minute entry of a "dark horse" candidate in Boston's Mayoralty contest swept through Hub political circles today when Joseph M. Heffernan, West Roxbury contractor, announced he would file 6,000 nomination signatures at the City Election Department late today, but would divert these later in the campaign to someone else if "the public so desired."

Although the deadline for filing nominating signatures for the Mayoralty, School Committee, and City Council contests is 5 p. m. today, a "dark horse" Mayoralty candidate could enter the contest during the next several weeks by action of a listed campaign committee such as Mr. Heffernan's.

His nomination papers will include the names of ten members of his campaign committee, a procedure through which Mr. Heffernan's name could be dropped and that of another candidate substituted by committee action up to the first week in October.

Change of Name Permitted

Under election laws the naming of a campaign committee on the nominating papers permits the committee to change the name of its candidate should it so desire.

This development gave new impetus to reports that Clement A. Norton, School Committee member of Hyde Park might still enter the Mayoralty contest. For several days it has been rumored that Mr. Heffernan has been acting in Mr. Norton's interest.

Mr. Heffernan says he is considering an "informal primary" by going on the radio and appealing to the public to express its views by letter and telephone as to whether he should stay in the race or turn his signatures over to another candidate. He might even suggest several alternative candidates, he went on.

"No Interest in Norton"

When asked about Mr. Norton's possible candidacy Mr. Heffernan declared that he hadn't seen the School Committeeman "for months," and asserted that he "has no interest in him.

"But of the people indicate a preference for Mr. Norton I would have no objections to stepping aside for him," the West Roxbury contractor added.

Candidates who had filed nominating papers up to noon today include former Mayors James M. Curley, and Malcom E. Nichols, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin Both Mr. Nichols and Mr. Curley were expected to file additional signatures today, and although Mayor Tobin's aids stated that they have 16,000 authenticated signatures ready they said and did not intend to file them inasmuch as the legal minimum of 3,000 certified names has already been met.

School Committeeman Joseph Lee, the fourth major candidate, was expected to file his papers late today.

Approximately half of the 39 persons who took out nomination papers for the School Committee, where two posts are to be filled, had returned them with signatures by noon today.

3 Firms Give Pay Rises In New England

SLATERSVILLE, R. I., Sept. 9 (AP)—The Slatersville Finishing Company, a subsidiary of the Kendall Company, textile manufacturers, today announced wage increases for 500 employees, effective Sept. 22.

All women employees, said already to be paid higher than the Wage-Hour minimum, will receive five cents an hour increases. Men paid more than 63 cents an hour likewise will be paid an additional five cents an hour and men paid less than 63 cents an hour will get six-cents-an-hour raises.

The firm announced that the raises would result in an average 10 per cent pay roll increase for the plant where, last March, a general 10 per cent wage rise was put into effect.

LEOMINSTER, Mass. — Representatives of the United Furniture Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations signed a new wage agreement for 130 employees of the Selig Manufacturing Co., at midnight last night, ending a strike which began Aug. 20. The new contract calls for an immediate 5 per cent wage boost with an additional 4 per cent increase to become effective next February.

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass. — The Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co. announced today a 10 per cent wage increase for 900 employees, effective immediately. The firm manufactures cotton and rayon goods.

By a Staff Photographer

Symbolizing V for Victory

Miss Ruth I. Byrne, President of Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston demonstrates the newest dance step with Myron Ryder, dance instructor of Springfield, Mass., and New York City.

400 Women End Courses In War Work

The Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School will graduate 400 women students tonight at John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m.

These women have completed courses in motor transport units; mobile canteen units; air raid warden units; and radio units, and are ready to instruct in their local communities.

Among the special guests and speakers will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, former Gov. Channing Cox, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Ex-Sen. Sybil H. Holmes; Corinne Loomis, insurance executive; Teresa S. Fitzpatrick, of the Atlantic Monthly; J.W. Farley, Executive Director; Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protection Division of the Committee; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Fire Commissioner. William A. Reilly; Bill Cunningham of the Boston Herald Traveler; and Brig. Gen. Francis Wilby, of the First Corps Area,

Natalie Hays Hammond, Commandant of the School, will preside and present the diplomas. One diploma will be presented to each member of the individual corps for her respective unit.

'Reds' in War Maneuvers 'Attack' on 10-Mile Front

New England Defense News

Attacking on an extended 10-mile front, the Red "invading" army in the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers today captured strategic ground west of Brookline, N. H., and hills near Hollis, N. H., in a penetrating armored assault.

The Red advance against the Blue defending army came as the last of four war games got underway with the two armies launching their actions. They moved into battle positions late yesterday.

The "battle front," in the area north of Fort Devens, extended in an uneven line from Townsend Harbr to the Merrimack River near Nashua with the Blues on the west and the Reds on the east. More than 40,000 troops, including the 26th (Yankee) Division and the crack First Division, are engaged in the maneuvers.

Emphasis of the problem is being placed on reconnaissance and advance by infiltration, defense of extended front, penerating attack with armored unit and defense, counterattack with light armored force in restoration of lines, and the use of airplanes and camouflage.

The maneuver is scheduled to end tomorrow and a critique is to be held Thursday morning.

Touch of Mystery

A touch of mystery was lent the maneuver when the three commanding generals, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Jr. of the Sixth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, commander of the First Division, and Maj. Gen. Rogert W. Eckfeldt of the 26th Division, suddenly left Fort Devens in an unexplained airplane trip to New York City, where they will confer with Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army of which the Sixth Army Corps is a part.

Although no explanation of this unusual departure in the midst of "battle" maneuvers was given, it was believed the conference concerned plans for taking Bay State troops to North Carolina for the for the giagantic First Army maneuvers late this month.

More than 2,000 Yankee Division soldiers were on furlough today. They are from the engineer and signal outfits, which will form the vanguard for the trip south. Other YD soldiers will get eight-day furloughs before going south. The Division is scheduled to leave Fort Devens Friday morning for Camp Edwards, where its men will prepare to go south.

Big Ski Army—Uncle Sam apparently intends to build a large force capable of fighting in Arctic or sub-Arctic conditions. Today's list of new defense orders in New England includes a contract for 83,539 ski goggles, let to the American Optical Company at Southbridge, Mass., for $103,588.36.

Morale at Andrews—Factors helping to maintain morale in the 241st Coast Artillery, stationed with the Harbor Defense of Boston at Fort Andrews, include a little news sheet called "Cold Cuts," social activities such as keekly Work Projects Administration shows and dinner invitations to soldiers from civilians, educational courses, boxing classes, private tutoring, baseball and softball. Religious services each Sunday likewise are mentioned. There facts art contained in a report on morale from Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, commander of the Harbor Defenses of Boston, to Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, First Corps Area Commander.

Fill the Woodbox—A fine opportunity to clear New England's forests of dry timber felled by the 1938 hurricane is seen by the Wood Fuel Committee of the Massachusetss Committee on Public Safety. Declaring that large quantities of such hardwood timber is constituting a fire hazard in the forests, the Committee urges clearing it and using it in fireplaces of private homes to cut down oil and coal consumption.

U. S. Crews on Red Sea Routes Likely to Seek Pay Increases

Crews of American vessels operating on the Red Sea routes carrying Lend-Lease supplies are expected to demand increases in pay for future voyages through that area as a result of the sinking of the steamer Steel Seafarer, it was disclosed here today.

Efforts are already being made by the National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, for an upward revision of wages for unlicensed personnel on board American ships. The sinking of the Steel Seafarer is expected to give impetus to the movement and especially on routes involving "dangerous" voyages.

Ships in the Red Sea trade are carrying guns, tanks, ammunition, and other contraband, and are, therefore, vulnerable to attack by the Axis Powers, the seamen said. This is not only known, but recognized by the seamen themselves, and they seem willing to take the chances for the high pay and bonuses now offered them.

Wages on voyages through the Red Sea now call for $2.00 a day in addition to basic pay, from the time of leaving the first port to returning to that port. That figure is considered a voyage bonus. Extra premiums are paid for calls at each port in the Red Sea area, ranging from $45 at some ports to $75 at Aden. Each man is also protected by a $5,000 life insurance policy.

Requests from seamen for jobs on ships in the Red Sea route are greater than the demand for such men, shipping men said today. In fact, it is difficult to get seamen to accept berths on runs that lack the attractive pay of the Red Sea routes, it was said.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Fin-Com to Report On Library Roof

A report on the controversial matter of the tile roof on the Copley Square Public Library Building will be released in a few day by the Boston Finance Commission.

Because this report is not yet available, the City Council late yesterday tabled Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's order for transfer of $20,000 for additional repairs to the roof.

The library roof has been a subject of discussion for several years, with the Library Trustees contending that complete reconstruction is imperative to protect valuable books from ruin by rain water, and the City Council persistently refusing to grant necessary funds for complete reconstruction. Piecemeal repairs of questioned efficacy have been made. The tiles tend to become loosened with weathering, and there is no sub-roof to keep out the rain.

Battleship Fish Caught by Trawer

Caught in the Atlantic just off Georges Bank, an armored fish called the "John Dory" species, was brought to the Boston Fish Pier today by Irving Usen's trawler, Winchester, in command of Capt. Theodore Jonsen.

The fish, which measured 19¼ inches in length and one inch thick and weighed three pounds, was taken to the office of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service on Northern Avenue for identification.

Only four of this type of fish have ever been landed in New England, officials of the Federal office of the Service stated today, and in size it equals a similar fish which was brought to port by the trawler Fordham in 1937.

The fish is edible but is not sold commercially because of its scarcity. The first to appear in New England was caught in 1858.

Jitterbug Out, Tap Is Going, Dancing Teachers Declare

The jitterbug has definitely flown its way.

But, more people are dancing today that ever before. So say the dancing teachers now in attendance at the eighteenth annual convention, Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, at the Hotel Bradford, this week.

Furthermore, they add that dancing is entering a new era—one of good social ballroom dancing, from a recreational angle. Tap dancing is not "out," but it has definitely had its swing, according to Myron Ryder, teacher of all types of dancing at Springfield, Mass., and New York City. Today, he added, people are more ballet-minded, and, as a result, are turning more and more to the better types of ballroom dancing.

"Figure ice skating has had a great deal to do with this swing away from the cycle of jitterbugging," Mr. Ryder continued, "and the big trend during the coming season will be toward the ballet—the telling of stories with dancing."

New Types of Dances

Commenting upon the newer types of dances, Miss Ruth I. Byrne, of Cambridge, President of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, described the new "V" ballroom routine, a composite creation by members of the Dancing Masters of America, with which the local Teachers' Club is affiliated.

Mrs. Doris Tower, Medford teacher, is scheduled to demonstrate this new dance routine to the assembled teachers tonight. The delegates also will learn the routine steps of the new "Draftee" ballroom dance.

Children's work will be taken up this afternoon by Walter Camryn, and various features of ballroom, ballet, and tap dancing will be described by Johnnie Mattison, Myron Ryder, Jean Paige. This will be followed by a round-table discussion under the leadership of Christine MacAnanny.

Club Dates From 1914

The Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston was founded in 1914 at the suggestion of Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman, who became its first President. Her niece, Miss Lillafrances Viles, Convention Chairwoman, explained that the object of the club is "to elevate the art and science of dancing, to promote the welfare of teachers of dancing, to establish a uniform method of instruction among teachers of dancing, and to enable them to meet and to promote mutual interests and fraternal co-operation of its members."

Also described as among the newer dance routines was the "Carry On" military foxtrot, which will be demonstrated this evening by Miss Ruth I. Byrne.

Sessions of the Convention will continue through Friday, with a banquet, entertainment, and dancingon Thursday evening, with Shannon's Orchestra. Teachers from many parts of New England are joining with those from Greater Boston areas in sharing the benefits and in exchanging ideas gained through teaching various types of dancing.

Tribute to Retiring Judges

Judge Francis J. W. Ford, in an unusual welcoming address to the new members of the Federal Bar of Massachusetts, today opened the fall term of the Federal Court with an announcement confirming the resignation of Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

Judge Ford also announced the retirement of Judge Elisha H. Brewster, also on the Federal District Court, who reaches retirement age tomorrow.

Deviating from the ordinary address of welcome and advice to the new members of the Bar, Judge Ford announced his regret at the loss of the two justices.

Judge McLellan, on the bench probably for the last time, remained silent during the address.

Judge Ford admitted 36 men and women to Federal practice. Among those admitted to the Federal bar were former Assistant State Attorney General Edward A. McPartlin; former Representative from Charlestown John P. Doherty, now Secretary of the Boston Board of Assessors; William E. Bennett of the Boston City Law Department; Miss Margaret I. Connolly, sister of Judge Thomas Connolly of the Brighton District Court; Herbert J. Cronin of Boston, and Francis J. Major, both former members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ba. State Records Two Federal Juries In Session at Once

For two hours today Massachusetts observes the unprecedented situation of having two Federal Grand Juries in session, a situation which ended with the sudden dismissal of one of the juries.

The jury discharged by Judge Francis J. W. Ford, has been sitting for three weeks investigating price rigging activities in Massachusetts. The investigation had assumed more than the necessary time allotted to the grand jury necessitating a special request holding the jurors beyonds their regular term.

Apparently the investigation was called off by overnight instructions from Washington. During the session of the Grand Jury retail store officers and business men were called to testify to the jury by agents of Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General and trust-buster of the Department of Justice.

Jonh N. Cole, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney, told newspaper reporters that there may be more investigation of price fixing but it would not be by the Grand Jury. Meanwhile, another Grand Jury has been sworn in for the regular term beginning today.

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Forger Gets Wish; 5 Years in Prison

That Judge Francis J. W. Ford, of the Federal District Court, aims to please, was revealed today after George W. Meade, of Boston, was sentenced to five years in the Federal Penitentiary for forging and passing WPA checks.

Meade, asked by Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, what he thought he should get for the offense, said: "I ought to get five years in jail."

Judge Ford agreed.

Meade was indicted yesterday for forging checks worth $65. He earlier had said before a United States Commissioner that he would rather be in jail than free because he couldn't get a job because of his long criminal career.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open Community Forum sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project. "Civilian Defense" will be discussed by Herman L. Bush, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner for Boston, assigned to speak by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. At the Williams Municipal Building, 65 West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Murray Bicentennial of the 200th Anniversary of the foundation of the Universalist Movement. Main address by Clarence A. Shiner of the Tufts College School of Religion, in the Assembly room of the Cousens Gymnasium, Tufts College, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Flower Show of the Concord Garden Club. Exhibits have been planned to harmonize with the period rooms of the Concord Antiquarian Society. At the Concord Antiquarian Society, Lexington Street, Concord, from 10 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Admission to both the house and Flower Show, 25 cents.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Greek Art" by Mrs. Hayward, at 11 a. m., and "Buddhist Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 2 p. m.

Free public concert by the Commonwealth WPA Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting. At the Parkman Bandstand, on Boston Common at 12 noon.

Tenth Annual Flower Show of the Arlington Garden Club. The classes will be divided into decorative and cultural arrangements. At the Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, from 2 to 10 p. m.

Open meeting of the Salem Garden Club. "The Use of Evergreens in the Small Garden" will be discussed. At the Salem Country Club, at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

School of Defense Slated in Brookline

The Brookline Committee on Public Safety will open a civilian defense school for adults on Oct. 15, it was announced today. The course will embrace instruction for wardens, canteen workers, and motor transport personnel, with the latter two also including first-aid instruction.

The school will be under the direction of Mrs. Riffel Rhoton and sessions are to be held at the High School in the afternoons and evenings.

Less Talk, More Faith Is Urged On Universalists

Carl B. Weatherell, Director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union in Boston, today told a gathering of Universalist delegates at their convention at Tufts College, that "less talk, less organization and more deep seated faith and confidence in God and in man are not only youth's and the churches' need but they are the sustenance for which the world is hungry these days."

Addressing the main discussion session Mr. Weatherell said that in the relationship between adults and youth a spirit of interdependence should predominate. "In these days," he said, "adults can no longer boast of the fact that they are experienced not only in the way a church should be conducted but also in what its aims should be. Youth and adults should do more than tolerate the other. Both should share responsibility as well as plans so that a strong church and a strong individual therein should be built and sustained."

Discussion at a late session today will be on the question whether or not the church will change it name. Now known as the Universalist General Convention the suggestion has been forwarded to call the organization the Universalist Church of America.

U. S. Ship Sights Cartoon and Mine

A crude and drifting raft bearing a "banner" upon which appeared outlines of the Italian and Japanese flags, the Nazi swastika, and a rough likeness of Hitler was sighted half way between the coast of Africa and Brazil on Aug. 28 by members of the crew of a ship reaching Boston today.

The vessel was the American Exports Line steamer Exton which came from Calcutta via the way of Cape of Good Hope and the British West Indies.

Two days after the raft had been sighted the Exton passed within 10 feet of a drifting mine, according to members of the crew. Radio warning of the presence of the mine was immediately flashed to all shipping. The mine was in the South Atlantic in latitude 15.17 north and longitude 33.47 west.

'Gas' Dealers Ask Curfew Retention

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—George F. Gaughan of Waterbury, Secretary of the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers' Conference which claims to represent 100,000 gasoline retailers in 17 Eastern Seaboard States, said today his organization had registered a protest against a suggestion that the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. gas station curfew be abandoned.

Mr. Gaughan, who telegraphed the protest to Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, said he telephoned several officers of the conference last night and learned that "gasoline dealers in 16 of the 17 States affected by the curfew have gone on record as favoring the 7 p. m. closings."

The suggestion to lift the curfew as an unnecessary inconvenience to motorists was made by the American Automobile Association.

Tobin Makes Plea for Housing

Declaring there is an urgent need for suitable housing for defense workers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today called on residents of Boston to "support the defense housing program by putting all suitable old property in good repair and remodeling it for additional living quarters."

There is "both vacant and run down property which could be remodeled for living accommodations on the Federal Housing Administration pay - out - of - income plan, Mayor Tobin urged.

Attack on Wrong Ideas Opens In Religious Education Week

Invasion of America by "the wrong ideas, not armies or bullets" is what Christian leaders must fear, Dr. Frank Jennings, executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said here today in calling on all Massachusetts churches and church groups to participate in Religious Education Week from Sunday, Sept. 28, to Sunday, Oct. 5.

"Religious education is the strongest bulwark we can erect to prevent the spread of ideas hostile to our religious, educational, and social order," Dr. Jennings stated. "Our form of Democracy is based on Christian principles and the churches are looking to the strengthening of these foundations."

Religious Education Week has been observed since 1931 in various communities, but 1941 will mark the first nation-wide program to be set up to focus the attention of all America on the need for Christian education. The International Council of Religious Education is the sponsor of the week and Dr. Roy G. Ross, Chicago, general secretary, said this organization hopes "to re-marshal the missionary spirit of the church in the field of education and to complete the religious re-armament of America."

Dr. Jennings stated that church education leaders were especially interested in the school age children. A recent United States government survey showed more than 15,000,000 young Americans, or over half of those in public schools, were without any type of religious instruction.

Centering on the theme of "Christian Foundations of Democracy: Growing Americans for Tomorrow's World," the week's activities will center on the home, the community, and the church. It will attempt to reach the entire family through local church activities.

"A Christian Democracy is possible only when our citizens have the opportunities to learn and practice Christian teachings," Dr. Jennings declared, "and Massachusetts churches will see that our citizens have this opportunity."

Following the observance of Religious Education Week, there will be a five-month period of organization and planning by the churches for the inauguration of a Christian Advance movement, the Protestant churches' answer to the problem of taking the church out to the millions now "unreached."

This need for intensifying the effort of churches' educational programs was first discussed at the 1938 convention in Chicago of the International Council of Religious Education. Since then church executives have been studying the problem and methods of solving it.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and warmer tonight; lowest temperature near 63 degrees; Wednesday fair and warmer; gentle to moderate southeast to south winds tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday, clearing and warmer in southwest portion Wednesday afternoon, warmer in west portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and warmer, occasional light rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer with scattered showers or thunderstorms in north portion.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy with occasional light rain and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with widely scattered showers or thunderstorms and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness and warmer tonight, Wednesday fair and warmer.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate winds mostly southerly, generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	74	Minneapolis	55	61
Chicago	69	90	New Orleans	78	92
Denver	54	84	New York	67	78
Kansas City	68	87	Norfolk	76	83
Los Angeles	64	69	St. Louis	71	94
Miami	78	91	Washington	73	85

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., September 9.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:38 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:38 p. m.

Vermont Soldiers Bonus Is Favored

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills said today he would like to see the State payment of a bonus to Vermont soldiers now in service.

Having been previously silent on the subject, the Governor made his announcement as legislators began arriving for a special session which will get under way tomorrow.

Informed that a bill providing for payment of $10 a month for 12 months would be introduced in the Legislature, Governor Wills said he favored its enactment "provided the Legislature can find a way of financing such a payment within our means." It would mean an outlay of $480,000.

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Astronomers Told of Finding Of Three New Dwarf Stars

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Sept. 9 (AP)—Discovery of three new white dwarf stars was announced by Dr. William J. Luyten, University of Minnesota astronomer, when the American Astronomical Society met today at the University of Chicago Observatory.

Two of the stars were discovered at the University of Minnesota by examination of photographic plates and verified by natural scientists at the University of Cordoba, Argentina, while the third was revealed by workers at Union Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa. The plates examined by Dr. Luyten were taken at the Harvard station at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Dr. Luyten believes one of the stars to be blue-white and to have "the remarkable weight of possibly 250 tons per cubic inch," or twice that of the usual white dwarf star.

"This star," said Dr. Luyten, "is probably 18 light years distant from the earth and moving at a rate of 40 miles per second. Another, lying 21 light years distant, has about the color of the sun and is the faintest of the white dwarf stars now known."

The astronomer believes the third star "may be as much as 500 trillion miles away" and has the ordinary characteristics of white dwarfs.

40 Dwarf Stars

Natural scientists at the University of Cordoba who were called upon to view the stars through a telescope because they are not so placed as to be visible from the Minnesota area were Dr. Enrique Gaviola and Dr. Martin Dartayet.

Forty white dwarf stars are now known, of which half have been discovered at Minnesota by examination of photographic plates of the heavens.

A new type of star which casts off its shell of intensely heated metallic vapors about every five months, like a snake shedding its skin, was described to the Society.

Dr. Otto Struve, Director of the Observatory here, and his University of Chicago associate, Dr. Burke Smith, said the shedding star, named 17 Leporis, approximately once in 152 days "undergoes a series of violent perturbations."

"The spectral lines split in two, showing that for some obscure reason a part of the outer atmosphere is driven off from the rest of the atmosphere and is lost in space." These outburst last only a few days or weeks, they said, and are not all of equal violence.

Largest Telescope Used

The intervals range from 137 to 162 days. Discovery of this behavior of 17 Leporis was made with the use of the Observatory's 40-inch refracting telescope, largest of its type in the world.

Yesterday Dr. Roy K. Marshal, an astronomer of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, challenged a long-held theory when he told the American Astronomical Society that the gigantic craters on the moon probably are extinct volcanoes.

Previously most astronomers believed the craters were the result of impacts of falling meteors but Dr. Marshall said the moon has an atmosphere, like that of the earth, which checks falling meteors and causes them to burn out before striking the surface of the moon.

In his paper prepared for the Society's sixty-sixth meeting at the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory here, Dr. Marshall said:

"The most cogent argument against the meteoric impact theory for the origin of the moon's craters has to do with the failure of astronomers to observe the flashes of light which would accompany the fall of metors. A one inch meteoroidal body striking the moon with a speed of 20 miles per second, the average of meteors, would produce an explosion easily seen in telescopes on the earth."

Lunar Atmosphere

He estimated that at least 1,000 meteors over one inch in size had reached the moon during the last century, each capable of producing an observable flash, but that such flashes had never been observed.

He theorized, therefore, that the moon has some type of atmosphere which either destroys mteors completely or so reduces their speed that the final impact is not visible.

Dr. Marshall said the only plausible theory of the origin of the craters was that they were huge volcanoes, now extinct, which in past ages spouted great quantities of lava that flowed down the sides and formed broad level plateaus, called lunar seas by astronmers.

Additional evidence, he said, of intense volcanic activity was the presence of laccoliths or mammoth domes of lava, which were pushed up to the surface from the once molten interior of the moon.

11 Defense Firms Win Coveted Navy 'E' Pennants

© Harris & Ewing

Honor Awards Presented at Washington Ceremony

Honor awards of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance were presented recently to 11 additional manufacturing companies in public recognition of their outstanding achievement in the production of ordnance material for the United States fleets. Each of the honored companies is permitted to fly the Bureau of Ordnance flag and the famous Navy "E" pennant. Their employees will receive lapel buttons bearing the name of the company, the "E," and the ordnance insignia. Awards were presented by James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy. Pictured above (left to right) are: Paul Coddington, President, Lakeside Bridge and Steel Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. W. Mestra, Vice-President, Mestra Machine Company, Pittsburgh; Frank C. Reed, President, Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Walter N. Howley, President, Lansdowne Steel & Iron Company, Morton, Pa.; R. B. Nichols, Vice-President and General Manager, Bantam Bearings Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; William H. Winterrowd, Vice-President, Standard Steel Works Division of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Burnham, Pa.; William L. McGrath, Vice-President, Eclipse Machine Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.; C. E. Wilson, President, General Electric Company, representing the Erie, Pa., works of General Electric Company; Mr. Forrestal, J. I. Lyle, President, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department; Arthur H. Ingle, President, Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.; R. F. Devine, Jr., President, Erie Forge Company, Erie, Pa.; John St. Lawrence, General Manager of the Erie Works of General Electric Company.

Sideglances in Washington: 'Tank Block' Tells General

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One on the general: Speaking of the Army's lack of training equipment — a command car bearing Brig. Gen. William H. Sands rounded a curve at Fort George G. Meade, near here, the other day and almost hit a soldier squatting in the road. The soldier didn't move an inch.

The general's car had to stop. He demanded to know what the soldier was doing.

"Sir, I'm a tank block," he replied.

Jack Frost: Lieut. Commander Laurence Hugh Frost, commanding officer of the headlined destroyer Greer is known to his family and friends here as "Jack."

Hill Billies and Goldfish: W. Lee O'Daniel, Texas' new Senator, has a hillbilly band to look after in addition to his other constituents in Washington.

The band is the same that used to play old-fashioned hymns, patriotic airs and old favorites for his regular Sunday morning radiocasts from the Governor's Mansion down in Austin. Now they do their program a few days in advance for a recording that is mailed down to Texas for reradiocast. The Senator hopes they will all be able to get jobs here.

On Sept. 7 the O'Daniel broadcast was chiefly about his wife who would apparently swap their $360-a-month apartment at the Washington Hotel here for a Texas cottage in a minute if she could have her canary and goldfish with her.

Senator's sample: Senators get a continuous round of edibles from colleagues who have extra-fine products sent from back home and distribute them with pride.

Latest offerings was a 138-pound watermelon contributed by Senator Lloyd Spencer (D) of Arkansas, who invited his colleagues down to the Senate dining room to sample a giant melon grown by J. A. Porterfield, of Hope, Ark. Vice-President Wallace did the carving.

Family names: Sara Delano Roosevelt was always known to the President and the rest of her family as "Mama," with the accent on the last syllable in the French manner.

Hot dog crisis: Many stories about the President's mother have indicated that she preferred the formal life of the Hudson River aristocracy to the informal ways of her son and daughter-in-law, but once, at least, she had to give in to their way of doing things.

The incident concerned the chagrin of her English butler who finding "hot dogs" on the Hyde Park menu for his King and Queen, asked that he be permitted to start his summer vacation before they arrived.

Somewhat upset, the elder Mrs. Roosevelt phoned her son at the White House.

"What shall I do?", she pleaded.

"Why, let Ward go," he instructed simply.

MILK BOTTLE MAIL
Dear Milkman,
I hear Borden's new Golden Crest Homogenized Milk is easier for babies to digest because the cream is broken into tiny particles and spread throughout the milk. Please leave some tomorrow.
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Latin Americans Ponder Postwar U. S. Gang and Divorce Films Hit by Jessup

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Dr. Philip C. Jessup, international law authority who on a South American tour was the hero of an airplane crash, has arrived home and reported that some Latin Americans are uneasy about this country's postwar plans.

Dr. Jessup left the Moore-McCormack liner Brazil in a wheelchair and was taken to the Medical Center.

"There is, in some friendly and unfriendly minds, a natural uneasiness concerning what we will do with our tremendous power after the war," he said in a statement issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is director of the Endowment's international law division.

"A decade of the good neighbor policy has helped enormously to overcome the results of mistaken policies of the past, but the postwar situation will be a great challenge to our intelligent self-restraint.

"We shall meet that chcallenge successfully because the Government and the people of the United States are irrevocably committed to the sound conclusion that the old stupid type of imperialistic policy can never be used again."

Dr. Jessup, who also is Professor of International Law at Columbia University, said that he had noted in a tour of 15 of the 20 Latin-American Republics as an observer for the Carnegie Endowment that the people there were receiving a misleading impression of this country through American movies.

"We are so accustomed to them, we do not realize that millions of people form their impressions of us exclusively from this source," he said. "Naturally they assume we are chiefly a nation of gansters and divorcees. . . .

"Hollywood has a national responsibility as our principal foreign advertisement; I have heard that steps are being taken to meet this responsibility. I hope so."

Dr. Jessup declined to commen on the wreck of the Pan American air liner in the Brazilian jungles near São Paulo Aug. 19—an incident in which only five of 13 passengers in suvived and to which he guided a rescue party.

To bring help, Dr. Jessup and the plane steward, Hugh Davies, cut their way through at least 15 miles of dense jungle with only a small knife.

Soviet Mission Divides Forces

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 9 (AP)—Personnel of the Russian aviation mission which arrived in Seattle last week after an 8,000-mile flight from Moscow via Alaska, has been split to speed its work.

Thirty-seven of the Soviet fliers and technicians arrived in Spokane and told Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, Acting Commander of the Second Air Force, that the remainder of the group—12 including Anton M. Fedetoff of the Russian Embassy in Washington—had gone to Los Angeles.

Bertroff Ivanoff, spokesman of the group which came to Spokane by train, said the section which went to Los Angeles included Brig. Gen. Michael M. Gromoff, head of the mission.

Mr. Ivanoff declined to discuss plans of the party.

Previously it had been reported that the mission would come to Spokane in a body and fly to Washington in Army transports.

Lights in Daylight? Richmond Finds It's O.K.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When Richmonders adopt conservation for defense, whether it is of electric light or of time itself, they go "all out."

That is why the telephone bells in the newspaper offices, police headquarters and in the Department of Utilities jingled steadily when it was noted that street lights on Broad Street were burning brightly before noon the other day.

Inquiries revealed the lights were on—not in seeming defiance of the save electricity move—but because of it.

Changes were made in the control switch box at Third and Marshall Streets and the light-burning in daylight was necessary to test the results of the change, it was explained at the Department of Utilities.

War Department Plea Halts Power Strike

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor operating engineers union postponed a strike against the Union Pacific Electric Company last night three hours before a scheduled walkout that would have deprived St. Louis, three key military posts, and many Missouri and Illinois towns of electric power.

Heeding the pleas of the War Department and Gov. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri to mediate their wage controversy further, the operators voted at a stormy meeting to delay the walkout until midnight Wednesday.

Union spokesmen said the efforts of labor conciliators and an Undersecretary of War, were mainly responsible for the operators' agreement to continue mediation after the original strike deadline at midnight last night.

Mr. Patterson messaged the workers that the strike "would seriously curtail several hundred million dollars worth of defense production and construction and would vitally affect activities at Scott Field, Fort Leonard Wood, and Jefferson Barracks, key military posts."

Hourly wages demanded by the union are 90 cents for laborers now receiving 51½ cents; $1.25 for those getting more than 51½ cents, and $1.37 for welders now getting $1.15.

The company submitted a test proposal covering 75 men in one plant. It included a wage increase, but the terms were not disclosed.

Previously, the company had offered a blanket 10 per cent wage increase.

Involved in the controversy are 670 operating employees at Union Electric's plant at Cahokia and Venice, Ill., Bagnell Dam, Mo., and the St. Louis County Gas Company.

Harrison, N. J.—The full speed ahead signal sounded in the Atha plant of the Crucible Steel Company with the end of a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike of maintenance workers which interrupted work on defense orders.

Plant Manager A. E. Van Cleve expected production to be back to normal within 24 hours. The company has millions of dollars worth of Army, Navy and British ammunition orders.

Five hundred maintenance men and crane operators struck Sept. 3, bringing on a shutdown of the entire plant. The walkout ended Sept. 6 when operators accepted a company-proposed incentive bonus.

Mr. Van Cleve said the cranemen would continue to receive 79½ cents an hour. He did not estimate the amount of the bonus they would earn for maintaining full production.

Maintenance workers accepted a bonus plan providing percentage increases on a 93½-cent hourly scale for electricians, masons and bricklayers and a 90-cent scale for pipefitters.

Fulton, N. Y.—Following a two-week shutdown caused by labor difficulties, the Fulton plant of the American Woolen Company resumed operations, William H. Midgley, resident manager, said.

All departments except weaving and universal winding restarted and it is hoped to have those two in operation by Wednesday. Approximately 1,000 persons are employed at the plant.

Atlanta—Forty-eight Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. stores in the Atlanta area were closed and will remain closed, "until normal operations of our bakery and warehouse are resumed."

Company bakers, members of the American Federation of Labor Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, established picket lines around the bakery, warehouse and retail stores Sept. 2.

Albert Gossett, President of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, said that the bakers wanted a new contract because "there have been no pay raises in three years." Officials of the striking local could not be reached for comment on wage demands.

B. F. Vinson, district manager for the company, said he was unable to state present wage scales pending a conference.

Mr. Vinson said there were approximately 240 employees in the bakery. He did not know the number of clerks, meat cutters and others employed in the closed stores. These employees also are organized.

In Rochester, N. Y., It's the
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Joe Comes Atumbling on 'Chute; Dummy 'Fall Guy' in Experiments

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—Joe Roper is the "fall guy" in the Army's parachute testing business.

Joe comes tumbling out of the clouds almost daily. An unspectacular figure—in fact, just a bundle of rope.

Joe Roper is a rope dummy used by the Army Air Corps at its important testing laboratory at near by Wright Field. He dangles from experimental chutes and he's the first "guy" to hit the air when the Army develops new methods of releasing parachute troops from flying transports.

Dummies have been used by the Air Corps since establishment of the testing grounds a score of years ago. Joe is the successor to Wooden Willie, who lost his job because he cracked into a million pieces upon striking the ground at the end of an unsuccessful jump.

The rope dummy — made of heavy four-inch rope looped to resemble the figure of a man with short arms and legs—was adopted because it's not harmed by an unsuccessful drop. Rubber dummies were tried, but they bounced upon hitting the ground and got tangled in the shroud lines of parachutes.

Rope dummies look so real that Wright Field is swamped with calls when one plunges to earth and its chute fails to open.

Use of dummies gave research men first evidence to dispel a belief that a falling body's speed accelerated constantly as it fell.

Tests made years ago at McCook Field, now Wright Field, showed that after a limited amount of acceleration during the first 1,500 feet of fall, the downward velocity of the falling dummy-man remained constant—at approximately 120 miles an hour.

This discovery made possible spectacular delayed parachute jumps and became a part of military technique.

Recent tests were conducted at low altitudes to determine a minimum height at which flyers can bail out and land safely. Live training jumps now are made at a minimum altitude of 1,200 feet, but records show that in several emergencies flyers parachuted safely from 150 feet.

Experiments lately also showed, the Air Corps reported, that synthetic nylon material was equal and in some instances superior to natural silk used in parachutes.

The Army was reported to be considering seriously using nylon almost exclusively because it is available in the United States in sufficient quantities whereas silk must be imported.

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Boston Children's Vegetable Gardens Are a Marvel in Weedless Production

N. E. Industry Is Advised To Pool Defense Efforts

Continued from Page 1

operation that is now urgent for many.

Pooling Efforts Will Help

"To make something that goes into the defense program calls for balanced facilities, good workmanship and skilful management. The type of managerial ability required for a co-ordinated effort is hard to find in the small shops, but successful pooling operations in other parts of the country show that the job can be done when individual plant managers get together under the leadership of an executive in whom they have confidence.

"One way to meet this necessity is being worked out by the Government in planning to have production engineers available to help put in the operation of pools."

Mr. Hudson emphasized the need for pooling by citing the number of small manufacturers in New England. The last census, he pointed out, showed 16,000 manufacturing plants in this region, 9,000 of them in Massachusetts. The 16,000 were thus divided:

87 per cent employed on the average 100 workers or less.

10.5 per cent employed between 100 and 500.

2.5 per cent employed 500 or more.

The 87 per cent employed 22 per cent of the employees by number.

The 10.5 employed 36 per cent.

The 2.5 per cent employed 42 per cent.

The bulk of the prime or direct contracts from the Army or Navy is to be found with the big plants that number only 2.5 per cent of the total and employ 42 per cent of the workers, Mr. Hudson noted.

The Most Important Group

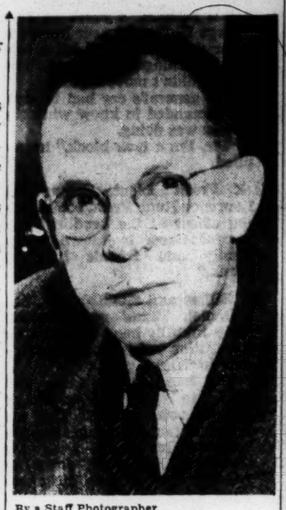
The middle group of 10.5 per cent of plants with between 100 and 500 employees has a few prime contracts but many subcontracts.

In the group of the small manufacturers with below 100 employees, there are a few subcontracts, a few potential subcontractors, and a rather substantial residue of plants of which nobody knows what they can do.

Many of the smaller manufacturers are located in the small communities. In the smaller towns they may be the principal business of the town. The effects of a shutdown there will be the more severe.

As to the shortages themselves, Mr. Hudson added, "The critical list of the Government contains already more than 300 items. A shortage is likely to hit anywhere. There is no end to the things that may be considered essential materials.

"The pinch is likely to hit some industries sooner than others. There may be a few industries so fortunately situated that they will not be touched, but no plant not now directly or indirectly engaged in defense work should take for granted that it will not eventually be affected."



By a Staff Photographer

Ray M. Hudson

New Program In Democracy At Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 9—A positive effort to strengthen the faith of college youth in democracy will be taken at Dartmouth College this year by 12 members of the faculty from different departments who will join to teach a new course on the "Components of Democratic Thought."

Directed by Prof. Arthur M. Wilson of the biology department, the formal course, supplemented by student faculty discussions, will cover the evolution of democratic thought from the Old Testament and Greek philosophy through to the more modern consideration of economic democracy and international democracy.

The co-operative Dartmouth venture is described by Professor Wilson as "tough-minded and critical, and never a vehicle for indoctrination. We shall present our material positively; that is, for democracy and not against totalitarianism. We shall trust to students to make the latter application."

Small Boat Ban Lifted

Permission of the United States Maritime Commission is no longer necessary for small boats to leave any American port on a voyage that is either foreign or domestic. All citizen-owned vessels of less than five tons burden and undocumented, now have blanket permission "to depart from any port in the United States,' without the former need of special permission according to orders received by the collectors of Customs at Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Young Gardeners Harvest Their Crop

Vera Stacishin, fourth grade pupil at the Winchell School, with an armful of vegetable dinner, assisted by Albert Sinewitz, third grade pupil at Mayhew School, at the School Children's Garden on Embankment Road, Boston.

Children Show the Way to Raise Vegetables

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
"With corn and beans, lettuce and beets
And never a weed in a row!"

So might some 600 Boston school children answer the old nursery rhyme today.

Straight are the rows that the children hoe in their gardens on Battery Street in the North End, on Pinckney Street at Embankment Road, and on a two-acre plot in Woburn. Mighty intent are the youngsters from 7 to 16, boys and girls, as they ply the rake and hoe to their own little plots of beets and beans and squash and corn.

To be on the "honor roll" is something really to work for, and Miss Rose M. Fitzgibbon, garden instructor at the Embankment Road plot, says that the children themselves are even more strict in their judgment than she.

"To be on the honor roll you cannot have one weed in the garden," Miss Fitzgibbon explained this morning as the youngsters arrived for their Tuesday gardening, "and the youngsters follow me around for the judging. I might overlook a weed or two if I knew the child had worked hard, but not the other children. They won't. They're much more strict with each other than I am with them."

Get to Work

The children who arrived went without a word to the tool shed, got a hoe or rake and immediately went to work in their own plots.

It was 28 years ago that the Women's Municipal League, assisted by the Greater Boston Community Fund, and the School and Park Departments of the City, started the first children's garden on Deerfield Street in Back Bay.

Year by year enthusiasm for the project has increased and registration jumped until now there are three gardens, tilled by over 600 boys and girls, the Woburn plot comprising two acres of land.

It is estimated that the children harvest $10 worth of fresh vegetables a day during the season. All expense is borne by the sponsors, and it is figured at about $3,000 a year.

Six teachers are employed to instruct the youngsters—four at the Woburn garden, and one each at the two Boston plots. As a matter of fact, though, the children need little help. The older ones who have gardened before do the planting. The new children take on from there, and when the things come up do their own transplanting. Those who have had experience help the others.

Open for Classes

Each garden is open twice a week for "classes," and those who have gardens in Woburn are taken out by a school bus. They take their own lunches and the League supplies milk and crackers.

More than seven varieties of vegetables, in addition to flowers, are grown by the children. There's a good bit of swapping among the little gardeners, according to the teachers, the children who don't like swiss chard exchanging their pickings for beets, or something else. They're all keen about corn and tomatoes, however, the instructors report.

Big day of the year at the Embankment Road garden will be on September 27—Prize Day. A committee headed by Mrs. Ronald R. Lyman, Chairman of Children's City Gardens, and Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, President of the League, will award prizes for best produce of the young gardeners.

Last year Elizabeth Stacishin of the West End, a consistent Honor Roll gardener, received one of the highest individual awards that the Horticultural Society bestows on children—a Hillcrest Medal for excellence in gardening.

Morgenthau Flies To Boston Dinner

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here today by plane from Washington to deliver an address on inflation before the Advertising Club of Boston. The address, to be nationally radiocast, is scheduled for 9 to 9:30 p. m.

After landing at the East Boston Airport, Mr. Morgenthau paid a visit to "Treasury House" on the Boston Common, where defense stamps and bonds are sold. He will attend a reception at the Statler Hotel tonight before the banquet. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts will also speak.

John Nicodemus, President of the Advertising Club, and Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the Treasury Department's Defense Savings Staff, served as hosts to the Secretary. John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied him on the trip.

Air Raid Warning Service

Vermont has been asked to have its aircraft warning service completed and a report made that it is ready for duty, not later than Sept. 15, according to Capt. Leslie E. Wilson, Adjutant of the Vermont Department, American Legion.

The aircraft warning service which is being organized by the Legion is about 80 per cent complete in this State, Captain Wilson said. Only a conparatively few out of 252 stations have not reported as being organized and ready for duty.

Trial's Nature An Issue In Coakley Case

Continued from Page 1

William H. Lewis walked over to the Attorney General's table for a conference, which ended abruptly with Mr. Bushnell jumping to his feet and declaring:

"No, we've been trying to get a deposition for two weeks now without success, and the time has come to obtain this testimony."

As he paced up and down within the Senate enclosure, Mr. Coakley likewise jumped to his feet and shouted:

"Why is the Attorney General muttering to himself and walking up and down?"

Mr. Goodwin declared a recess to give counsel an opportunity to iron out their differences.

After prosecution and defense counsel came to an agreement that a statement from the Rev. Mr. Guarino should be read to the court, Judge Crafts read a statement saying that the Rev. Mr. Guarino, now pastor of the St. Luke Church of Waverly, but pastor of a Quincy church in 1938 when Patriarca was pardoned, never talked with anyone about the Patriarca pardon, and never authorized the use of his name.

Was In Hospital

The Roman Catholic priest, the statement said, was in a hospital in December, 1938, when the Patriarca pardon was granted.

The priest was represented as saying that he first heard from the Rev. Mr. Brambilla that his name had been used after the pardon had been granted.

Mr. Bushnell, arguing for his contention that the proceedings are civil, pointed out that the Massachusetts constitution specifically prepares the way for a criminal trial after an impeachment. He added that the law of the land definitely prohibits a person from being tried twice criminally for the same offense.

The decision as to whether the trial is a criminal or civil proceeding is considered of outstanding importance to both the prosecution and the defense. The decision will affect the admission of evidence at the trial, much of the evidence allowable in a civil proceeding being barred in a criminal case.

Blue Hill Avenue Traffic To Be Made Less Hazardous

Acting to eliminate a notoriously dangerous traffic situation, the Boston Public Works Department today announced it will begin, in about 10 days, a $130,000 project to make Blue Hill Avenue a double-barreled highway between McLellan Street and Columbia Road.

The project is second in a series of three, aggregating roughly $500,000 in estimated cost, involving reconstruction of the Dorchester artery between American Legion Highway and Seaver Street. In this stretch the Avenue borders Franklin Park. Reconstruction is being accomplished by co-operation of the City, the Work Projects Administration, and the Boston Elevated Railway.

A traffic hazard has been caused by the position of the trolley tracks in a reservation along the Franklin Park side of the highway. This has meant that trolley patrons must cross Blue Hill Avenue to reach the near-by residential sections, and must cross it midst two opposing lines of traffic. Accidents have resulted.

The reconstruction involves moving the trolley tracks to the center of the Avenue, with a seven-foot concrete landing platform in between. Thus trolley patrons will have to cross only one line of traffic, and opposing lines of automobiles will be divided by a central reservation.

The project also will widen the available driving space. Blue Hill Avenue has had 47 feet of driving space. Reconstruction will establish two 38-foot roadways, a total of 76 feet of driving space. This is true because with the tracks transferred to the center, track area can be used for automobiles. The old reservation along the side is not so used.

Reconstruction between American Legion Highway and McLellan Street was completed last year. This year's project will extend the reconstruction from McLellan Street to Columbia Road, and a third project contemplated for next year will complete reconstruction to Seaver Street.

This year's project, which is scheduled for completion in mid-November, will also eliminate a traffic bottleneck at Columbia Road, where street cars entering Blue Hill Avenue from Columbia Road have been obliged to cross the Avenue to reach the reservation. With the trolley tracks changed, they will have to cross only one line of traffic, not two.

Of the $130,000, the WPA is scheduled to furnish about $52,000; the City about $31,000; aud the Elevated about $47,000.

The Blue Hill Avenue situation has been the subject of local agitation and political discussion in Dorchester for several years.

Back Bay Bus Service to Open

Bus service will begin Wednesday between Norway Street and Park Square via Huntington Avenue and Boylston Street, which is as close to Massachusetts Avenue as is feasible to operate the line until the Huntington Avenue underpass is completed.

Starting of this bus line under a 60-day temporary permit issued by the State Department of Public Utalities will result in making the Park Square section accessible at a five-cent bus fare without transfer privilege both from the Massachusetts station and Symphony Hall areas, each about the same distance from Park Square.

The line will operate on week days every 7½ minutes with buses leaving Norway Street from 7 a. m. to 6:22 p. m., and with the first bus leaving Park Square at 7:07 a. m. and the last at 6:30 p. m.

With the regular 10-cent fare transfers will be issued to and from this line at Symphony station, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, at Mechanics station and at Arlington station and Park Square.

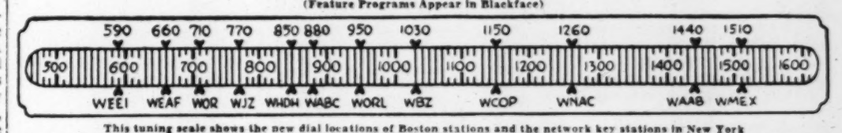
Cordwood Survey Shows Shortage

Only 50 per cent of the normal quantity of cordwood is now available for purchase in Connecticut, State Forester Austin F. Hawes has reported to Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State Defense Administrator, following a survey of the fuel-wood supplies of the State. The survey was made in preparation for any contingency which may develop because of lack of other fuels or lack of transportation for oil.

Mr. Hawes reports that the shortage of cordwood this year is undoubtedly due to the "diversion of woods-workers to more lucrative lines of employment." "Indications are," he says, "that this condition will be more acute in the coming winter so that even normal market needs will not be met without special effort."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sports and music
3:15 Song recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sports and music
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	game	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	"Fashions-Emergency"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Music in Air"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Concert orchestra	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 "Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Richard Saylinger
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Network interview	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Pied Piper Presents"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside of Sports"	"Pied Piper Presents"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	"Navy's Largest Family"	Ray Block's Orchestra,	"Tropical Serenade"	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?": drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	"Pennant Contenders"	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"For America We Sing"	Agent," drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Talk, Henry Morgenthau,	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Jr., from Boston	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard," comedy;	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 tion; talks; drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	Edna O'Dell; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or-	Network sports	"A Date With Judy":	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	"Fantasy in Melody"	dramatic sketch	"Defense Reporter"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu	"Fantasy in Melody"	"College Humor," variety;	Duke of Kent	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Orchestra; vocalist	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; network	Want" recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Rotary speaker	"Day's End"; music
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Harold Burton's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQT, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
Berlin—2 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.
London—2 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.41meg, 19m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian World Association; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—9 p. m.—"Headline News," GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79meg, 16.8m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request," GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Guatemala, 11 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra; Soloists, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; music; Brasilian program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tropical Moods"; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Cobwebs and Cadenzas"; Ossie Caswell's Orch.
9:00 News in Spanish; Emma Otero and orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; "Rhythmaires."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Boyd Raeburn's Orch.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 10

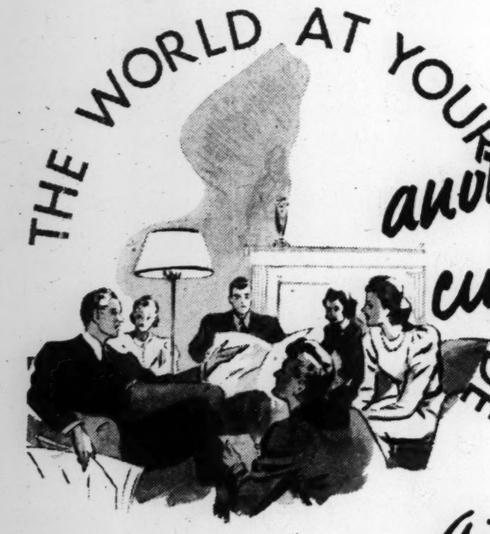
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 15.13mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Renfro Valley	"Julia Blake": drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	The Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45 Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale	
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 Popular music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"	Cowboy music	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	"Waltz Time"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sk	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News;	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Til Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Ann Demitrijan, songs
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Sports Comments	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste"	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sports and music
3:15 Tenor soloist	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	ball game	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines.	Traffic talk	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-Detroit base-	The Town Parade
4:15 Accent on Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	ball game	The Town Parade
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Red Sox-Detroit base-	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Edna Smith	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Tommy Tucker and his	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
7:45 Festival; Orchestra	Midweek Function	orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk	"Smiley's Ranchboys"
8:00 Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sising Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 tion: drama	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Voice and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Sports; "Get It"	Defense Program
8:45 Heraholt	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Voice and organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 "Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Loretta Young;	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album
9:30 Marian Anderson;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody";	Pages From the Classical
9:45 George Jessel; or.	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music"; network	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End"; news



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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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FR-3

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Defense Stirs 100 P. C. Rise In Bay State Canning Lessons

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

National defense has given impetus to the nutrition program being carried on by home demonstration agents throughout Massachusetts, according to Miss Eleanor B. Winters, Agent in Middlesex County. This summer 18 kitchen canning meetings, twice as many as before, have been held in different neighborhoods in Middlesex with about 300 women in attendance and double the number of letters and telephone calls for information about canning have come into the office.

Many women who have never done canning before are putting up fruits and vegetables, Miss Winters says.

Nutrition is only one of the projects carried on under the home department of the extension service of Massachusetts State College. A. W. Clapp, who has been assisting Prof. William R. Cole, canning specialist of the State College, during the summer, illustrated the canning of peaches and tomatoes at one of the season's last kitchen meetings. It was held at the home of Mrs. J. M. Rowell, 9 Gilmore Street, Everett, and was typical of those held throughout the State. Members of the group attending were nearly all from the Mothers' Club of the Congregational Church, the organization which has been following the home demostration program during the year. It is customary for the home demonstration agent to work through an established organization in each community where there is one that is interested in any of the projects. Otherwise a special homemakers group is formed by those who desire to cooperate in any phase of the program.

Attractive Place to Work

Mrs. Rowell's kitchen, like those of all of the homemakers who interest themselves in the home demonstration projects, was well equipped, and conveniently arranged for efficient work. The cooking utensils and "gadets" were placed in careful order within easy reach, like tools in a cabinetmaker's workshop. Sink, stove and table were arranged so as to eliminate steps and simplify work.

The other rooms in the home, with pretty hangings, well-fitting slip covers and wisely utilized space, also showed the effects of home demonstration projects in interior decoration.

The neighbors gathered and chatted in the living room, discussing their summer activities, before the demonstration began. Then they were invited into the large, sunny kitchen, with hanging baskets in the windows and dishes artistically arranged in a Welsh dresser. Chairs were placed within view of the working area where Mr. Clapp demonstrated the latest methods in canning tomatoes and peaches. Such points as canning without blanching were stressed. By this method the vegetables are put into the can cold, boiling water is added, the can sealed and then processed by putting it in a water bath or pressure cooker for the desired length of time.

The women listened, took notes and were ready to go home and do an expert job themselves.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 women in Middlesex County are reached each year through all of the projects, according to Miss Winters. Every County in the State except Suffolk is organized.

Capable Assistants

Miss Winters has assisting her in Middlesex two associate home demonstration agents, Miss Ellen Wareham, who has charge of all sewing projects and arts and crafts and Miss Martha W. Allison who joined the staff Sept. 1, succeeding Miss Louise G. Campbell, who goes to Cornell University to work in the New York State Extension Service there. Miss Allison has charge of parent education, child development and money management projects. Those under Miss Winters are nutrition, re-upholstering of furniture, re-seating chairs and some home decoration.

Most of the groups carry on their work through the entire year. The program is selected through a Town committee or the officers of the organization and begins in September, running to the annual Achievement Day in June when Home Makers' Day is held in Lexington with exhibits of the work, a fashion show by the 4-H Club girls who display dresses they have made for themselves, and a program including widely-known speakers.

In the summer, food preservation and home furnishing projects are undertaken. Some of the canning demonstrations are held at school lunch rooms and others in the kitchens of members of the group. As soon as the program is undertaken, homes begin to take on new attractiveness, and added convenience. Artistic use is made of waste space in all the rooms; shabby pieces of furniture long since relegated to the attic or woodshed, appear with new upholstery, new finish and take their place in the household as home making becomes a business and a fine art in which much of the old drudgery is eliminated.

By a Staff Photographer

New Methods of Canning Demonstrated

Kitchen meeting of the Mothers Club of the Everett Congregational Church at the home of Mrs. J. M. Rowell, 9 Gilmore Street, Everett. In charge of the demonstration is A. W. Clapp (left), assistant to Prof. William R. Cole, canning specialist of the Massachusetts State College, with Miss Eleanor B. Winters, home demonstration agent of Middlesex County. In the audience are (left to right) in the front row, Mrs. R. A. Harlow and Mrs. J. M. Lusissier; second row, Mrs. W. H. Bishop, Mrs. R. E. Newnham and Mrs. G. H. Beck; rear row, Mrs. Charles S. Bean, Mrs. J. M. Rowell, the hostess, Mrs. Thomas J. Noftle and Mrs. James P. Holmes.

Boston Branch of Pen Women To Formulate Year's Program

Plans for the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women for the coming season will be outlined at a board meeting to be called the end of this week by the new President, Mrs. James M. Linscott. She will entertain the board, which includes all of the past Presidents of the branch, at luncheon at the Women's City Club the day of the meeting.

Mrs. Linscott, who resides in Brookline, has done professional work in three fields, any one of which would qualify her as a member of the league. She was a professional singer until nine years ago when she devoted herself chiefly to writing and radio work. She has published a book of poems entitled "Reverie," written short stories and feature articles and, for four years, had a radio program "Women in Review" which received wide attention. In 1938 this program was given the award of the National Federation of Press Women as the most outstanding program by a woman in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She gave it up because of her duties as head of the Boston Branch of the league. She had also been radio news commentator for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

In addition to her music, writing, radio and club work, Mrs. Linscott also finds time for gardening and colored movies, which are her two hobbies. She has been a member of the League of American Pen Women for seven years and served as Treasurer and Vice-President of the Boston Branch before her election as President last winter.

© Bachrach

Mrs. James M. Linscott

President of the Boston branch of the National League of American Pen Women.

Boston Colony Of N.E. Women Meets Oct. 29

The Boston Colony of National Society of New England Women will open its autumn season with a meeting Oct. 29 at the home of Mrs. G. Loring Briggs in Brookline, Director-General of the Society. Mrs. A. D. W. Prescott of Wollaston, will give a talk on old New England Music, illustrated with songs by Mrs. Evangeline Johnson of Watertown, soprano.

Last Wednesday, members of the Colony were entertained at an all-day outing at the summer home of Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Westville, N. H. Mrs. Noyes is a Past President of the Boston Colony and Past General Director of the National Society.

After a box luncheon and dessert served by the hostess, members inspected the spacious colonial homestead edected in 1758 by Dr. Noyes' grandfather. Of particular interest was the bull's-eye pane of glass that had been transferred from the old barn to the front window over the doorway of the house for preservation. The Noyes' winter residence is on Moraine Street, Jamaica Plain.

Among those present were the President, Mrs. Harold D. Baker of Attleboro; Director-General, Mrs. Briggs of Brookline; Past President, Mrs. John J. Erwin of Wayland; charter member, Mrs. Ida F. Waterhouse of Quincy; Vice-President, Mrs. Linwood L. Wilkins, Medford; Vice-President, Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley of Boston; Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest C. Young; Registrar, Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Scituate.

Others present were Miss Katherine Briggs, Brookline; Mrs. Albert F. Amee, of West Somerville; Mrs. Judson S. Battelle of Dover; Mrs. Frank C. Decker, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Dow of Newtonville; Mrs. Arthur L. Jenkins of Methuen; Mrs. Gardner I. Jones of Brookline; Mrs. Franklin S. Larkin of Wellesley Hills; Mrs. Walter M. Lincoln of Brookline; Mrs. William M. Morgan of Brookline; Mrs. Prescott of Wollaston; Mrs. Albert B. Sampson of Marlboro; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Swift of Elkins, N. H.; Mrs. Howard H. P. Wright, Winchester; Mrs. Eugene L. Weber of Littleton; Miss Katherine Matthies of Seymour, Conn., and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman of Framingham.

More Than 1,000 Girls Enjoyed Rockport Lodge This Summer

Rockport Lodge, 60 South Street, Rockport, Mass., on Labor Day closed its thirty-fifth season as a vacation place for business girls. This year more than 1,000 registered for week-ends and vacations there, according to Mrs. Gertrude C. Messinger, the registrar.

Rockport Lodge is a non-profit-making vacation house maintained by the Massachusetts League for Girls Clubs. Clerks, sales girls, teachers, nurses, students, telephone operators, factory workers and girls in domestic service take advantage of its facilities at a rate of from $13 to $16 weekly. The vacation periods are limited to two weeks as there is room for only 58 guests, and it is intended that as many girls as possible enjoy the lodge each year. This season there were about 300 who had never been there before. On the mailing list are 3,000 who have been there at some time during the past five years.

Same Cook 19 Years

The food is a feature that the guests appreciate. "Margaret," the cook, has been there 19 years and is a reception committee of one to welcome all the girls who return from season to season. Her home-made bread—the first some of the girls have ever eaten—is always a treat as are her rolls, biscuits, pies and cakes. The girls go blueberrying and she does the rest where pies and muffins are concerned. Margaret is used to looking after the girls' meals and enjoys it for she cooks at Wheelock School in the winter and Rockport in the summer.

Miss Madelene Hallock who is House Director, is dietitian at the cafeteria at Radcliffe during the school season. Miss Marion Emerson, Social Director, has just been appointed to do recreation work for the Red Cross at Fort Devens.

Such events as the weekly "berk bat" an excursion to the rocks to cook breakfast; the weekly clam bakes and stunt nights are on the lodge program. There is also lots of bicycling, bowling, sailing, hiking, swimming, archery, horseback riding, tennis and badminton and trips are planned by motor car and motor boat to points of interest, as well as parties to the Little Theater at Bass Rock and East Gloucester.

Free Teaching in Sports

Instruction is given without charge to girls who desire it in swimming, tennis, badminton and archery. Miss Frances Badger, formerly of the Radcliffe Faculty, as Recreational Director, has been in charge of this phase of the activities. Miss Harriet Erskine, who has just been graduated from Vassar, was volunteer Recreational Director. Mrs. Messinger is at the headquarters, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, but made a weekly trip to during the season to see the girls and join in some of their fun. Those who have been there this summer have been from Greater Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Providence, New York City, Baltimore, New Hampshire, Vermont, Framingham, and Holyoke.

Maintaining self-government, the Lodge guests abide by rules formulated by a committee of 12 girls who return from season to season, all serving three years each.

From now until November, week-end groups of girls from the Y. W. C. A. and other organizations will go there, some holding their fall conferences at the lodge.

In November the annual reunion of old and new vacationers will be held in Boston. There is usually an attendance of more than 200 girls at this event.

Women to Don Cotton Hose And Like It

American women not only will wear cotton stockings but like 'em in the opinion of Miss Ruth Van Deman, head of the Information Division of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Miss Van Deman, who was in Boston for a brief stay on her return to Washington from a week in New Hampshire, put out one foot to show the attractive pair she had on. They were a mesh design between strong ribs that made them suitable for sports wear and distinct from the mesh of cobweb texture designed for dress wear. Miss Van Deman brought out a pair of this type identical with those given to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Bureau of Home Economics to acquaint her with the latest developments in cotton hosiery.

Miss Van Deman had bought the stockings at a leading Washington store for $1 a pair. Hosiery manufacturers, she explained, predict that the retail price will stay around this figure for a high style item such as the mesh because the cost of manufacture is not in the fabric but in the workmanship.

All of the stockings the Bureau of Home Economics has designed are full-fashioned with the exception of campus socks for school girls. They are made of long staple cotton, combed so that the shorter fibres are taken out, leaving the finest and longest to be spun into yarns. These are mercerized to give luster and then "gassed." The gas process means that the yarns are run through a flame to take off fuzzy ends, leaving them smooth and fine, Miss Van Deman explained.

There is now an experimental mill at the Beltsville Research Center, she says, making up samples of all different weaves. These are sent to the textile centers so that manufacturers can see them and get ideas.

Although mesh stockings have the advantage of bein "non-run," they sacrifice elasticity as the threads are tied and the mesh may break, leaving a hole.

"Cottons" will be in all shades on the color card, including bright reds, greens and blues, says Miss Van Deman, who predicts that these will be high style for the winter season. There will also be lovely pastel shades which will match cotton dresses as silk stockings never have been known to. The original idea of the Bureau of Home Economics in developing cotton hosiery before the silk stocking "panic," she says, was not for competition with silk nor as a substitute for it but on the theory that women should have a hosiery wardrobe with stockings, like hats and gloves, for every occasion. This idea has never appealed to the average American woman, however, as she has found it more convenient and economical to stick to the sun-tan tones in silk and rayon, Miss Van Deman believes.

Special Vermont Legislature Facing State Air Base Measure

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9—Possibility that Vermont may soon have an Army air base is seen in a proposed bill to be brought before the special session of the Vermont General Assembly, which will convene on Sept. 10, to enable any town or municipality to lease or sell its airport to the Federal Government for national defense purposes. The proposed legislation originated in Burlington where high officials of the Army Air Corps recently made an inspection of the City's airport facilities.

Adjacency of the Burlington airport, largest in the State, to Fort Ethan Allen makes selection of facilities there more probable than at any other place in Vermont. Resent improvements make possible the landing of all but the very largest of commercial and military type of aircraft, but adjacent terrain would make it possible of still further enlargement should the Army at any time decide to take over.

Making the proposed bill a blanket act applicable to any town or municipality is seen as a move to forestall any opposition that might arise because of limiting such permission to Burlington alone.

Although the special session of the Legislature is called primarily to assist the University of Vermont out of a serious financial dilemma, the airport bill and an act to provide a $10 a month bonus to draftees and other men in the armed services, are seen as additional measures over which there will be some controversy that may hold the Assembly in session two weeks or more.

U. of Vermont 'Backing'

The problem facing the General Assembly as regards University affairs is one requiring the "backing" of the State for a sum of approximately $500,000. The University is a semi-private corporation, nine members of the Board of Trustees being elected by the Legislature to guard the State's interests, which are largely vested in the College of Agriculture. Financial rehabilitation, however, will require more money than is being asked to take care of the current situation. There remains the necessity for a long-range financial program to meet the following obligations: Bank loans approximating $400,000; other notes, $10,840; impaired endowment funds estimated at $900,000; annuity obligations, estimated present value on four per cent basis, $550,000. Total, $1,860,840.

On the basis of information available, $428,141 is needed to supplement the income of the University from regular sources prior to June 30, 1942. This sum would be required for the following purposes: $200,000 to cover operating deficit for the current year; $203,141, to pay back bills, to restore endowments and other fund borrowings; $25,000, for emergency fund. Total, $428,141.

The Governor's special committee has recommended that this latter amount be made up like this: $250,000 to be appropriated by the State; $150,000 to be raised by alumni and friends of the University and $28,141 to be effected by economies in operation.

The proposed bill to be presented to the Legislature on recommendation of the special committee would provide $250,000 for the fiscal year 1942-'43, $150,000 additional be made available and a further $100,000 to be conditioned upon the authorities of the University showing the need for its use to the State Board of Appropriations. This, the committee points out, would make provision for the operation of the University for the next two years and would give the management an opportunity to make readjustments to actual conditions.

Although there are certain groups which believe the State should take over control of the University and make it fully a State institution, there is strong opposition to such a move within the Governor's special committee itself. These members feel that this State of 365,000 persons with the obligation of carrying on the normal functions of Government, plus the welfare obligations it has already incurred, cannot afford perpetually to expend large sums of money as wealthier States are doing in maintaining a State university.

More Autos This Year

Approximately 3,000 more motor vehicles are being operated in Vermont this year than last, according to a compilation made by the State Motor Vehicle Department. Registrations for the year thus far have brought in fees totaling $2,617,528, or $141,092 more than for the corresponding period last year.

There have been 81,166 pleasure cars registered to date as compared to 77,709 for the corresponding period a year ago; 9,181 commercial vehicles, compared with 8,839 registered last year, and 109,441 operators' licenses issued, compared with 106,578 a year ago. Automobile fatalities, however, have shown a corresponding increase, the total thus far this year being 56. Accidents of all kinds show an increase, the total as of Sept. 1, compared with last year, being 3,145 against 2,870.

Tourist Season Favorable

Vermont has experienced a "bumper" tourist year, according to Harold L. Chadwick, State Publicity Director. Although the threat of gasoline shortage, it was feared, would cut into the tourist travel to Vermont over the Labor Day week-end, the department reported that indications were it would be ahead of last year.

Registrations of out-of-State visitors to the State House reached a new high and Director Chadwick said reports from other sections of Vermont show the tourist influx to be equally high.

A total of 6,172 persons had registered at the information booth at the State House up to Sept. 7. This was 510 more than for the summer season a year ago. New York with 1,409 registrations leads the State's visitors this season and Massachusetts was second with 740. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, and Michigan were next in numbers. Twelve foreign countries were represented in registrations at the State House.

Falmouth Service Club

The Town of Falmouth has made available a 1½ acre plot of land for construction of a new $82,000 Service Men's Club on East Main Street. For Camp Edwards soldiers, the Club is to be financed by the United Service Organizations.

John Sylvia, Town Counsel, said that an informal survey had shown that Camp Edwards men behaved well in Falmouth and that morale was good.

Little Mother of Sailors Had Easier Time in Dry Era

If anybody doubts that conditions were better under prohibition than they are now along the waterfront, he should have a talk with "Mother Roulston" at the Sailor's Rest of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society.

During the days of prohibition, Mrs. Eleanor M. Roulston, who has been welcoming her "boys" to the friendly, homelike surroundings of the Sailor's Rest for the past 27 years, had much to say over the difference it made in the lives of the seamen. It was easier for them not to drink and the Anchor Alliance which she formed long ago as a temperance organization for the sailors, flourished. It is still a force among them, but, since stores all along the waterfront are again selling liquor, there is much less sobriety, she says.

"Mother Roulston" probably could tell as many tales of the sea as the seamen themselves. They all know her and for more than a quarter of a century, she has been listening to their stories of adventure, counseling them on the personal problems they often bring to her, helping them save their money and even writing their letters or doing their shopping for them on occasion.

Missionary Helps Out

For the past four years Miss Catherine C. Perry, a former missionary to Japan, has been working with her as director of social activities. Under Miss Perry's direction programs are given every Tuesday and Friday evening during the winter season, followed by refreshments, all free to seamen. Last season musical clubs, dance schools and local choral groups contributed their services for the entertainments and there was also a series of five plays presented by young people of various churches in a play contest conducted under her sponsorship. An average of 50 seamen attend weekly. They may bring guests if they desire, but seldom do, she says.

Miss Perry also makes the rounds of the harbor in the society's launch every Tuesday and Friday mornings from May to November with Gardiner E. Thorpe, Superintendent of the Sailor's Rest, and Lewis S. Young, who throws aboard the ships in port books and magazines provided for the seamen by the society. Mr. Young guages with remarkable accuracy the height and distance to be covered as the launch slows down and he tosses out boxes of books and packages of magazines for the men. There are about 30 books in a box and eight or ten packages of magazines, with eight magazines in each. The society also provides "good cheer" envelopes that contain one of the Gospels, writing paper, crossword puzzles, and clippings of jokes and poems which add a personal touch that the men appreciate.

Much Prized by Men

These envelopes are the first thing they open, says Miss Perry. The books are a gift but often they are exchanged from one ship to another and passed around so it is estimated each one has at least 20 readers.

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society was organized in 1827 by the Congregational Churches of New England and ever since has sponsored the Sailor's Rest as a home for homeless seamen. It now also participates in the Greater Boston Community Fund. The dormitory of the Sailor's Rest accommodates 70 men and they may stay indefinitely. Approximately half of them stay free of charge but when they get jobs and are paid, back comes the money by mail from 75 per cent of them. The charge for those who can pay is 50 cents a day for bed and board which are provided for them at a cost to the society of $1.40 each. If they are in need of clothing the society outfits them.

Things are quiet in the summer so far as activities at the Rest are concerned but the men gather in small groups, recounting tales of their adventures, and make generous use of the library which offers 1,000 books and current magazines.

Wellesley Hills Poet Prepares Markham Memorabilia Exhibit

In the "House With the Smiling Face," Wellesley Hills, Mass., which was given its name by Edwin Markham, American poet, Mrs. Ernest Hamilton, a summer resident there for more than 25 years, is hard at work preparing her Markham collection of manuscripts, sculpture, books, photographs and other items of various sorts for an exhibition this coming autumn in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Hamilton, whose home is in New York City, and who is Florence Hamilton, the poet, has just finished the manuscript for a new poetry book of her own "Mirrors and Human Voices," to be published by the Decker Press of Prairie City, Ill. The book is to carry an introduction by Joseph Auslander, who is poetry consultant of the Library of Congress and whose wife, Audrey Wurdemann, is a Pulitzer Prize poet.

Gifts to Library of Congress

For 15 of the 25 years during which Mrs. Hamilton has been a summer citizen of Wellesley Hills, the great poet-philosopher was a guest at the Hamiltons' for the greater part of each summer and well into the autumn when he would leave for his lecture itinerary. Many of his poems were written there. Only a month ago, Mrs. Hamilton presented to the Library of Congress a guest book and diary which he used as notebooks and which contain holograph copies of 66 of his poems, many of them unpublished.

The two notebooks were written by the poet expressly for Mrs. Hamilton during his annual country visits to her home. There are holograph copies of his favorite published poems and of poems inspired by the beauty of the surrounding hills. Nearly all of them have marginal notations in which he explains the source of his inspiration for them. They cover the period from March 13, 1914, to July 28, 1935, and include what appears to be the first copy of his long love poem, "Virginia" and a draft of "Hills of Vision," a sonnet sequence.

In 1938, Mrs. Hamilton presented to the Library of Congress the "field notes" or first draft of "The Man with the Hoe" and the poet's own copy, signed and inscribed, of "Lincoln—the Man of the People." This poem was selected by a Congressional committee headed by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, and read by the poet at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington in 1922.

Biography of Markham

Mrs. Hamilton for 25 years managed all of Markham's business affairs, making arrangements for the publication of his work and for his extensive lecture tours. She is now completing the only biography of him authorized by the poet himself. He went carefully over her notes, making corrections and proposing additions which she is now making.

Mrs. Hamilton is first Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women and has been writing a series of essays on "Our American Heritage," appearing monthly in the organization's magazine "The Bulletin." She has done this in the capacity of National Chairman of Americanism.

Despite her writing and other activities, she still finds time for hospitality and the "House With the Smiling Face" is seldom without guests—frequently guests of note—during the summer season.

V-Victory Theme At Flower Show

At Horticultural Hall the V for Victory Campaign is being carried even into flower shows. While the show Saturday and Sunday was the annual exhibition of the New England Dahlia Society, an outstanding exhibit was the gladiolus shown by Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon.

Mr. Wyman included in his exhibit, which was arranged by Joseph Davis, a patriotic display, consisting of two blue vases containing alternate red and white spikes. Between these vases was a small black vase with a large white V made up of white gladiolus spikes. Out in front of the vases were the three dots and a dash of the Morse Code V. This was done by using three small round dishes of white florets and one oblong dish of red florets.

Among the dahlias shown, the judges awarded the gold medal of the Dahlia Society to Fred W. Webber of Newport, R. I., for the best exhibit in the show. While his display was a large one, it consisted solely of the very popular small varieties. The outstanding ones were the white Snow Princess and orange Vada.

The silver medal for the best single bloom in the show was awarded to a very large, white specimen of Mrs. W. S. Knudsen, shown by Thomas Galvin of Salem. While the show was somewhat smaller than other years, the quality of the material shown was the best for some time.

Panama Protests Practice U. S. Antiaircraft Fire

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Government made representations to the United States yesterday against recent aircraft gunnery practice over the interior Panamanian town of Rio Hato, which is near the American-controlled airport of the same name.

Governor Delays New Appointments

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced recently that he would not fill any judiciary posts until after the Legislature had finished with the Coakley trial and other important matters that will require at least two weeks of work after the trial.

The Governor's decision became known during a press session Saturday when he replied to a question regarding the filling of the post left vacant by the late Judge Paul J. McDonald of the Chelsea District Court. Apparently he was referring in particular to proposed legislation affecting the reorganization of the district court system.

Following the Coakley trial, the Legislature will be given the supplementary State budget, the Governor said. At the same time he ordered Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, to notify all department heads of the necessity of keeping government costs down.

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Sell-Out of China Barred by U. S.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

Rumors that current diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Japan might result in a compromise harmful to China have caused considerable concern to the Chinese.

It is hard to believe that anyone acquainted firsthand with the world situation, and Washington's crushing weight of problems, would give anything but the most ringing of negatives to the question of whether any sort of American "sell-out" to the Japanese was either probable or even remotely possible.

Cutting through the maze of conflicting and misleading evidence, one finds a perfectly consistent and firm line of policy, although admittedly it has been Washington's practice to yield on details when the situation in general seemed to demand it.

Those details, coupled with a mistaken view of what America was obligated to do or China and against Japan, have caused such a generally false impression that anyone who tries to set the issues down impartially is likely to be misunderstood to the extent of being called pro-Japanese.

The truth is, no doubt, that Washington has not been pro-Japanese, or on the edge of a sell-out to Japan, merely because the traditional attitude of American friendship to China has been applied with American interests in full view.

Cash Demanded From Japan

During months of international tension and subsequent crisis the American Government refrained from any great amount of discriminatory treatment of Japan as a buyer in the open market. That was the worst of what is sometimes made out to have been unfriendliness toward China. Japan and China were both drawing on America for their weapons. While Chinese purchasing power was much less than that of Japan, the Chinese were given loans, while the Japanese were treated on a strictly cash basis.

So much for the background of the often-discussed American supply of munitions to Japan. The foreground of it had to do with practical politics. President Roosevelt was candid in baring the reason why America had been selling oil to Japan, in his informal exposition late in July before the Volunteer Participation Committee.

In effect, he explained that the United States had to buy time with oil, but said that period was at an end. We have since seen visible proof of the sincerity of the President's words.

Although holding firm to declared principles, the United States had not found it possible to go far from neutrality toward Japan until recently. Now America is clearly ranged against aggression everywhere, whether by Japan or by others.

Pledged Against 'New Order'

All this has a vital bearing on the future, and on the key problem of whether anything describable as a "sell-out" is likely to be sprung on the world as result of a deal between Washington and Tokyo. The clear facts, coupled with some inside information, point to a directly contrary view. At no time was there any chance of a sell-out and now America is firmly committed to active participation in the struggle against the Japanese "New Order."

It is sometimes forgotten nowadays how specifically the American program toward China was laid down in the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty of 1922—to which Japan was an uncoerced signatory, despite all of Tokyo's subsequent quibbles. By the initial article of this pact, the contracting Powers—including Japan but excluding China at this point—agreed to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

Further, they agreed to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain an effective stable government, and to use their influence for establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout China.

This is the famous American doctrine of the Open Door. Finally, the powers agreed to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China to seek special privilege. There has never been on the part of the United States any retreat from those general principles, but they represent the greatest divergence from Japan's present course and expressed intent.

Special Privileges Demanded

Japan's war directly attacked the sovereignty and independence of China. Occupation of large areas has been declared to be temporary for the most part, but the record as regards Manchuria is disquieting. Japanese seizure of mines, factories, communications and other tangible assets does not suggest anything more than a nominal relinquishment at any future time.

Possibly the best government China has ever had, the National Government now driven inland to Chungking, has been declared an outlaw by Japan. Even the most favorable of peace terms mentioned by the Japanese have always included special privilege for Japan in exploitation of China's economic potentialities.

The whole Japanese record and avowed program, in short, contradicts Japan's commitments—and America's—in the Nine-Power Treaty. The record therefore indicates that eventually the United States would have to "sell out" both China, and America's own declared principles, if agreement were to be had between Japan and America on a basis of Japan's new and aggressive policies. Against this, Washington has consistently set itself, and never more so than recently.

The Japanese position is that friendly relations are desired with America, China, and Great Britain. In return, it is freely implied that Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy would be sunk in fact if not in name.

Relief From Handicaps

Japan is obviously worried over economic as well as military "encirclement", and wants not only relief from present handicaps, such as the freezing orders, but positive help in exploiting the whole rich East Asia territory.

There would be a token withdrawal from Central and South China, but Japan wants recognition of Manchukuo by everyone, plus the acceptance of a new status for North China as special Japanese preserve.

The one concrete pledge Japan would give—though perhaps with tongue in cheek—would be a halt to the expansionist program while American mediation in the China dispute—hitherto rejected from every source, save Germany—would be accepted.

Practically none of this makes sense in either Chunking or Washington. And it may be taken as one of the clear facts of the present situtaion that neither Capital will make any arrangement with Japan which is not satisfactory to the other.

Neither, moreover, is in any defeatist mood with reference to Japan—very much the contrary, in fact. China is unlikely ever to strike a lower psychological "bottom" than during the three-months closure of the Burma Road last year, at a time when Britain did not feel able to stand up strongly against Japan without better assurances of American backing.

Supplies Over Burma Road

Now the Chinese are getting plenty of supplies over the Burma Road, or at least all the supplies that can be shipped over that still somewhat imperfectly operated highway, with a prospect of stocking up on vitally needed heavy artillery, possibly tanks, and certainly aircraft which will once more give China an air force and prepare the way for genuine counterattack next year or 1943 at latest.

As to the American position, Washington feels that it has finally seen a growth of Nation-wide understanding of the necessity of putting up a strong front against imperialism East and West. It is true that for the time being there is trouble about both production and morale in America, but the worst is felt to be past in the long effort at education of Americans in the essentials of the world position.

There is, in fact, a rather surprisingly strong and universal willingness to take whatever consequences may come with reference to Japan. The State Department feels that its hand is being strongly backed both by the White House—which needed no urging—and by the country at large. There is little talk of any sort of appeasement of Japan in the country today. None in responsible positions can see what possible appeasement could be offered to Japan with any prospect that this would not lead to deepening, rather than lessening, of present trouble.

Therefore there is a universal conviction that the only way America, and China, can ever win through to a durable working arrangement with the Japanese is to maintain a strong front which may finally, through one means or another—peaceful means of course preferred—alter the whole line of Japanese policy and re-start Japan on civilized lines.

More clearly than ever before, Washington perceives that in dealing with totalitarianism of any sort, efforts at compromise lead only to defeat.

Burma Transit Free On Lend-Lease Aid

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Sept. 9

The British Embassy announced today that the transit duty through Burma on lend-lease goods consigned by the United States to China was abolished Sept. 3.

The action was generally regarded as a sequel to the denunciation of the duty by Daniel Arnstein, one of three American experts sent to China to increase the Burma road traffic.

On Aug. 22 Mr. Arnstein described the duty as an "iniquitous imposition."

British officials said today that the London Government had agreed to a subsidy to replace the duty.

Press-Navy Case Termed Closed

SEATTLE, Sept. 9 (AP)—Spokesmen for the Seattle Times and the Post-Intelligencer and the 13th Naval District said they considered closed the Sept. 4 incident in which a Navy boat patrol fired four shots to warn away a Times press boat attempting to photograph arrival of two planes from Russia.

The Post-Intelligencer told the Associated Press it had received no answer from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and expected none, to its editorial last week stating the Navy's popularity with newspapermen had "diminished dangerously" as a result of what it termed the Secretary's "woefully misguided orders affecting the press."

The Times similarly said it had considered the incident closed ever since its press boat was halted. The Navy, which had forbidden news photographing at the Sand Point Naval Air Station, where the Russians arrived, returned some of the confiscated negatives made from the Times and Post-Intelligencer press boats.

When the Russians arrived in Seattle last week there was no prohibition of pictures except within the bounds of the United States Naval Air Station. Naval authorities, however, did not object to pictures taken of the Russian plane as it taxied up to the station.

Pictures of the fliers also were taken at their Seattle hotel. Gen. Michael Gromov even posed for one picture with the French chef who took his order.

Nazis Work 'Freed' Prisoners

LONDON, Sept. 9 (BPS)—Although the Nazis entered into an accord with Vichy regarding the release of French prisoners of war, which was made public July 2, reliable information here shows that the majority of these prisoners are being drafted for work and are manning industries and farms whose output is contributing to the support of the German war effort.

While it is true that trains bearing these prisoners have been recently arriving in both zones of France, prisoners arriving in the occupied section are not generally allowed to return to their families.

Instead they are forced to work in either the coal mines or in the agricultural regions of Northern France. There will be a decided shortage of coal in the Reich during the coming winter, it is pointed out here; these French prisoners, most of whom are veterans of the last World War, will be forced to assist in an effort to relieve German suffering on this score with French coal which could more appropriately be utilized in France.

Prisoner trains arrive from Germany via the occupied zone.

Despite the 500,000 prisoners that German propaganda affirms will probably be released, it is gradually becoming apparent to Frenchmen in the occupied regions, according to reports here, that the prisoners are in reality merely being transferred from German prison camps to labor in France under German supervision. The number so far affected is close to 100,000 men.

Commuters Cool Off

Wide World

War Inaugurates New 'Service' in Egypt

After the first series of air raids on Alexandria, Egypt, workers rode on the tops of railroad cars during a rush to safety. It proved so much cooler than riding inside the cars that many commuting businessmen took up the idea. Here is a typical trainload. Photo passed by British censor.

British Bomber Gets Credit For Taking Nazi Submarine

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The pilot and crew of an American-built Hudson Lockheed bomber received official credit last night for capture of a German submarine in one of the most amazing air vs. sea battles of the war.

The pilot circled over the U-boat for 3½ hours after forcing its surrender by machine-gun fire at part of the crew trapped on deck.

"I kept my eyes on it every minute," the pilot said. "Then finally the (American-built) Catalina flying boat we wirelessed for came and I turned the watch over to them. They kept watch on the sub till the Navy came."

[Air Ministry rules prevented transmission of the names of the pilot and crew. The location and time of the attack were not given.]

The four crewmen and Yorkshireman captain of the bomber told this story:

Patrolling far at sea the plane dive-bombed a submarine just as it was breaking the surface. A gunner shouted when he saw it rise on an almost even keel, surging up through a mass of whitecaps.

Then the plane dived across the submarine, all guns blazing—front guns, the rear turret and the belly gun. As the plane dived the submarine's conning tower hatch was thrown open. About 12 of the submarine crew tumbled out and dropped on deck.

The men in the Lockheed thought the crew was manning antiaircraft guns, so they kept their own guns firing hard. Red streaks of tracer bullets peppered into the conning tower and kicked up spurts of water all around the U-boat.

This was too much for the Germans. Those who were already on deck turned and ran back to the conning tower. They ran into a group coming up from below and trying to push out.

The plane roared over the U-boat four times, guns streaming bullets, banking steeply each time to swing around into the attack again while the rear guns and belly guns kept up the fire.

The rear turret was firing practically all the time. When the Lockheed came round for the fifth attack the U-boat surrendered. One of its crew held up a white shirt above the conning tower and waved it violently.

The Lockheed gunners ceased fire but continued to circle with their sights trained. The Germans' heads turned, eyes following them, as they banked around and the shirt kept waving.

The plane was flying about 50 feet above the water. The submarine crew, between 30 and 40 men, crowded into the conning tower.

The U-boat was riding so low that the waves occasionally broke over the conning tower. The plane sent several wireless calls for relief and finally the flying boat arrived.

Just before dark a British warship steamed up. Men from the ship said that a fierce gale was blowing and the submarine couldn't be boarded. A relief Catalina flying boat came during the night. Now and then foam smothered the submarine's light.

When dawn broke the U-boat was surrounded by warships and her crew removed. The Navy took her to a British port.

Air Field Building in Liberia To House Planes From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 8—An air field built and controlled by Americans in Liberia is being constructed to receive United States war planes flown across the Atlantic from Brazil. The field is located near Monrovia, the Capital and chief city of the Negro Republic on the African west coast.

American engineers have already gone to Liberia to start the work.

The field, which is being built by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, officials here say, will be the main eastern terminus of the new aerial ferry and transport service operated by Pan American Airways. Authorization was given the air line on Aug. 19 by President Roosevelt.

Over the 1,800 miles of the Atlantic, separating Natal, Brazil, and Monrovia, civilian pilots employed by Pan American are to fly bombers destined for the use of British- and Russian fighting forces in the Middle East.

Return Ferry Crews

Pan American will also operate transport planes over the same route to carry plane parts and to return ferry crews.

From a military standpont, the strategic value of Liberia lies in the fact that the tiny Republic—about the size of Ohio—is within easy striking distance of Dakar, the Vichy-controlled French port reputedly coveted by the Nazis.

American engineers have pioneered Liberia, and at present American rubber plantations are growing steadily in size, and primitive huts are being replaced by modern homes for Americans and their wives who have been sent there to carry on the work.

Option on Large Tracts

Americans hold options on nearly 1,000,000 acres and have explored up to 100,000 acres.

More than 100 supervision employees are stationed on the plantations there and approximately 15,000 natives are working under them.

The new route in Monrovia is scheduled to be opened "before snow flies."

Spitsbergen Raid Blocks Coal to Nazis

Continued from Page 1

being made to support Soviet resistance from the west.

The loss of twenty British bombers admitted by the Air Ministry indicates the scale of the attack and also emphasizes the new readiness of the RAF to pay a heavy price in order to aid Moscow by forcing the Germans to withdraw some of the Luftwaffe from the Russian campaign and move them westward to meet the weight of the recent British attacks.

The raid on Berlin was apparently the first really heavy RAF mass attack by hundreds of planes comparable to the Nazis heaviest night attacks on London.

Answered Raid on London

Launched exactly a year after the first big mass raid on the British Capital, the Berlin raid undoubtedly inflicted extensive damage both by fire and high explosive bombs.

The British losses were heavy, but not as high as 10 per cent and therefore not considered anything like prohibitive, especially when the distance from British air fields to Berlin and return is considered and contrasted with the short distance German bombers have to fly in raiding London.

The success of this raid on Berlin as well as the way in which the landing on Spitsbergen was carried out without any enemy interference, despite the fact that the expedition had to cover 2,500 miles there and back, strike a new note of initiative and relative optimism in the war outlook here.

Combined with the news of the capture of a German U-boat by aircraft of the RAF coastal command, the change has been taken here as a sort of picturesque symbol of British victory in the battle of the Atlantic.

These exploits form a somewhat brighter background against which the British public is awaiting with intense interest the announced important statement by President Roosevelt.

Steel Seafarer's Survivors Landed Safely Near Suez

CAIRO, Sept. 9 (AP)—The survivors of the American merchant steamer Steel Seafarer, sunk in the Red Sea, were landed today on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez.

They had been picked up by a British warship. All aboard were saved.

Reliable British sources said a long-range German bomber operating from Greece sank the vessel.

The survivors were landed on the coast between the oil port of Hurghada and Dishet el Tabaa.

The Seafarer was attacked and sunk about midnight Sept. 7 some 200 miles south of Suez.

Alerts were sounded the same night in northern Egypt, but no bombs were dropped on Egyptian soil.

In the bright moonlight, the merchantman probably was an easy target.

The Steel Seafarer was the second ship attacked in the Red Sea by Axis aircraft. The first attack was made some days ago south of Suez but reliable sources said the bombed ship escaped untouched.

A Cairo communiqué announced air raids last night on the Suez Canal area and Alexandria, with bombs dropped both places, but said there were neither casualties nor damages.

British Ships and Planes Block Aid From Italy for Libya

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 9 (AP)—Britain's Mediterranean fleet in a week of intensive action just ended has stopped repeated Axis efforts to reinforce Italian Libya, sinking or damaging more than a score of warships and convoyed vessels according to official count.

In this campaign, carried out by submarines and the torpedo bombers of the fleet air arm, the Navy thus has greatly strengthened the British line stretching from the Italian peninsula to the North African coast.

Submarines and naval planes sent to the bottom two destroyers, two liners, eight merchantmen and two big schooners between Sept. 1 and Sept. 7, British sources declare.

In addition, a 10,000-ton Axis cruiser armed with 8-inch guns was declared severely torpedoed by air torpedo attack and five merchantmen hit, several exploding in flames.

While all this was going forward, other naval aircraft heavily bombed Italy's Sicilian bases of Gherbini and Comiso, and Tripoli and Bengasi in Libya.

Here are striking examples of the successes the British say their fleet has achieved against the Italians:

The 11,398-ton liner Esperia, which once carried thousands of passengers between Egypt and Italy, torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine off Tripoli, although she was escorted by destroyers, torpedo boats and flying boats. The liner was believed loaded with Axis troops and supplies.

The 23,635-ton liner Duilio attacked by another submarine off Southern Italy and almost certainly sunk.

The last of Mussolini's 8-inch gun cruisers damaged seriously in the Straits of Messina by torpedoes of still a third submarine.

A British cruiser, the Hermione, spotted an Italian U-boat cruising on the surface of the Western Mediterranean and the submersible attempted a crash dive but was too late, the cruiser ramming and cutting it in two.

[The Italians officially denied that the Hermione had sunk a Fascist submarine.]

Within the last two months hardly a day passed without attacks by submarines of the Mediterranean fleet and fleet air arm planes against Libya-bound Axis shipping.

The fact that the Axis is facing serious need for fresh men and supplies in North Africa is borne out by the frequency of attempts to get convoys through to Tripoli from where reinforcements move overland across the Western Desert.

Likewise it is probable that the plans of Gen. Erwin Rommel, the German commander in Libya, are receiving one setback after another because of the failure of the convoys to reach Tripoli.

The torrid heat of the Western Desert slowly is dissipating and the next few weeks would be ideal for an offensive.

Planes Score Hits

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 9 (AP)—British planes scored hits on two of three Axis ships in the Mediterranean Sept. 6, the British Middle East Command reported.

Three destroyers were escorting the ships, the communiqué said.

One ship was reported hit three times and left listing heavily to port. The other, a tanker, was said to have been heavily damaged by two torpedoes.

Another American-Run Ship Torpedoed by Sub Near Iceland

Continued from Page 1

evening radiocast will embrace these points:

1. The shipping lanes from the shoreline of America to the coast of Iceland are to be given inviolate protection for two specific purposes: Complete security and freedom of communications between the United States and its defense outposts in Newfoundland, Greenland, and Iceland, including the transfer of troops and supplies, and complete security and freedom for all Lend-Lease cargoes in this area.

2. This will establish full-dress American naval protection, using both its air and surface forces to guarantee the American and Allied ships, supplies and troops 2,800 miles out across the North Atlantic to a distance only 600 miles from Britain.

3. There will no longer be any confusion or controversy over who shot first if the American Navy and Axis raiders come in contact at any point in this zone, as the German Government is to be formally warned that its sea warfare must not be carried into the newly prescribed area of American-protected waters and that if Axis ships choose to dispute this proclamation they will, to use Mr. Roosevelt's word, be "eliminated" on sight.

4. The Government's reaffirmation-with-teeth of the historic American doctrine of the freedom of the seas will not be limited to the North Atlantic. It will reassert the right of American commerce to travel the seven seas against any Axis attempt to intimidate it with the only restriction being the zones proscribed by the Neutrality Act itself. This means that the United States will be prepared to guarantee the safety of its continued shipments to Vladivostok across the Pacific and around Southern Africa and up to Suez. The incidents of both the Robin Moor and the Steel Seafarer appear to strengthen rather than weaken the Administration's intention to protect this historic right.

A good deal of speculation has appeared that the President might be preparing to ask for a repeal of the Neutrality Law in order to permit American ships to transport Lend-Lease goods directly to Britain but this proposal is not going to be made at the present time, according to those closest to the White House.

Consideration was given to the possibility of extending the area of American-protected shipping lanes completely across the Atlantic to Ireland but it seems apparent Mr. Roosevelt decided against this larger step as premature.

The President's reaffirmation of the freedom of the seas will not break new ground: it is the Government's intention to use whatever force is necessary—and specifically full force from America to Iceland—to guarantee that freedom which carries policy another step against the Axis.

Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming statements on the freedom of the seas will stem from his carefully prepared message to Congress on the sinking of the Robin Moor by a German submarine in which he declared:

"We must take the sinking of the Robin Moor as a warning to the United States not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent.

Fourth Axis Sea Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The sinking of the Sessa en route to Iceland is the fourth Axis naval challenge to face the United States beginning with the torpedoing of the American freighter Robin Moor on May 21.

It follows the Sept. 4 attack upon the American destroyer Greer and the Sept. 7 sinking of the American freighter Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea.

Although the identity of the Sessa's torpedoer has not been announced, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared, "I think that there is no question about the author of the attack."

Emphasis is being placed upon the fact that the Sessa, unlike the Greer and the Steel Seafarer, was neither a warship nor a carrier of war materials, but was carrying civilian goods to a tiny nation.

Despite the fact that the Sessa was of Panananian registry, it was being operated by an American concern, the Secretary of State explained. This alacrity in announcing that the sinking was prejudicial to American interests is taken as an indication that the United States Government is prepared to take a strong stand on what is regarded here as virtual Axis piracy.

It is not known if this Government is planning a protest to Berlin over the sinking, since the ship is registered in Panama, but its American ownership is presumed to be sufficiently strong ground for diplomatic action.

The State Department announcement of the Sessa's sinking follows:

"The State Department has been informed by the Navy Department that on Saturday morning, Sept. 6, the Navy picked up three surviving members of the crew of the S. S. Sessa, about 300 miles southwest of Iceland.

"Twenty-four members of the crew are unreported and presumed lost.

"The State Department was informed that the survivors stated the ship had been sunk by a torpedo on Aug. 17. There was one American citizen member of the crew. His name is lacking and he is not one of the survivors.

"The names of the three survivors have not been furnished to the Department of State. The Sessa was a former Danish vessel which was acquired from the Danish Government under authority of the recent law permitting taking over of idle foreign flag ships in American waters. The vessel was under Panama registry and was transporting supplies for the Government of Iceland and owned by that government.

"The cargo consisted of foodstuffs, cereals, lumber and other general cargo and did not include arms, ammunition, or implements of war."

by a Staff Artist

Another Move Against Axis

Point shown on West African coast at which American warplanes ferried from Brazil will make their landing in Liberia en route to Free French or other anti-Axis territory.

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Churchill's Address to Commons

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his House of Commons speech, said in part:

Late in July, I learned the President of the United States would welcome a meeting with me in order to survey the entire world position in relation to the several and common interests of our respective countries. . . .

Important conclusions were reached on four main topics.

First of all, there was the eight-point declaration of broad principles and aims which guide and govern the action of the British and United States Governments and peoples amid the many dangers by which they are beset in these times.

Secondly, that measures should be taken to help Russia resist the hideous onslaught Hitler has made upon her.

Thirdly, the policy to be pursued toward Japan in order, if possible, to put a stop to further encroachments in the Far East likely to endanger the safety and interests of Great Britain or the United States and by timely action to prevent the spread of war to the Pacific Ocean.

Technical Matters

Also, there were a large number of purely technical matters to be dealt with and a close personal relationship was established between the high naval, military, and air attachés of both countries. . . .

I have, as the House knows, hitherto consistently deprecated the formulation of peace aims or war aims, however you put it, by His Majesty's Government at this stage and I deprecate it at this time when the end of the war is not in sight and when the conflict sways to and fro with alternating fortunes and while conditions and associations at the end of the war are unforeseeable. But a joint declaration by Great Britain and the United States of America is an event of a totally different nature.

Although principles in declaration have long been familiar to the British and American democracies, the fact that it is a united declaration sets up a milestone or monument which needs only the stroke of victory to become a permanent part of the history of human progress.

Hampered by Patrol

The Battle of the Atlantic has been going on unceasingly. In his attempt to blockade and starve out these islands by U-boat and air attacks, the enemy continually changes his tactics. Driven from one beat to the next, chased from home waters and driven from the approaches to these islands, he proceeds to the other side of the Atlantic. Increasingly hampered by United States patrols in the North Atlantic, he develops his malice in the south and we follow hard upon his tracks and sometimes we anticipate his tactics. . . .

Improvement in sea warfare manifests itself in two directions. In the first place, there is a very great falling off in the sinkings of British and Allied shipping and a corresponding increase in the tonnage of valuable cargoes safely landed on our shores. . . . The second improvement is the extraordinary rise in the last three months in the destruction of German and Italian shipping which has been achieved very largely by the development of new and brilliant tactics of the Coast Command and RAF bombing squadrons acting with the Coastal Command. . . .

I would like the House to pay attention to this statement because it is really an extraordinary statement for anyone to be able to make. I may say that sinkings of British and Allied shipping by enemy action in July and August added together do not amount to much more than one third of the German and Italian tonnage we have sunk by our aircraft and our submarines.

Ten-fold Target

How remarkable that statement is may be judged when we remember that we present perhaps 10, or it might even be 20, times the target to hostile attacks upon the seas as is presented us by the shipping of the enemy. . . .

The Germans are much hampered on the American part of the Atlantic by fear of trouble with the powerful American naval forces which ceaselessly patrol the approaches to the Western Hemisphere. This has been a help to us but I could wish it might be a greater help.

The enemy's tactics may change. No doubt Hitler would rather finish off Russia and Britain before coming to close quarters with the United States.

Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need to prevent precious munition supplies now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance of the policy of the United States Government from reaching our shores. Should he do so, the area of danger zones will again become ocean wide. Meanwhile, let us hear no vain talk of the Battle of the Atlantic having been won.

It was with great pleasure that on my homeward voyage I visited Iceland. We were received with the utmost cordiality by the Government and the people.

Joint Defense of Iceland

I had the honor to review large numbers of strong British and United States forces which no doubt for performance of entirely different and separate duties happen to be engaged jointly in defending this important island, a stepping stone across the Atlantic from Nazi intrusion and attack.

Very considerable United States and British naval and air forces are assembled in Iceland. Spacious air fields which we have constructed and are expanding there and in Newfoundland will play an ever-increasing part, not only in the control of the broad waters, but in the continued flow of the ever-broadening stream of heavy bombers now acting against Germany, night after night, which will play a decisive part, or one of the decisive parts, in the final victory. . . .

We are in Syria only to end the war. However, we must make it quite clear that our policy and that of our Free French allies is that Syria is to be handed back to the Syrians, who will assume, as soon as possible their independent sovereign rights. . . .

Powerful reinforcements have reached the Army of the Nile and I now feel considerable confidence that we shall be able to defend Egypt successfully from German invasion across the western desert. . . .

The magnificent resistance of the Russian armies and the successful manner in which their vast front is being withdrawn in the teeth of Nazi invasion makes it certain Hitler's hopes of a short war with Russia will be dispelled. Already in three months he has lost more German blood than was shed in any single year of the last war.

Faces Russian Winter

Already he faces the certainty of having to maintain his armies spread out from the Arctic to the Black Sea with precarious lines of communication through all the severities of a Russian winter and vigorous counter-strokes that may be expected from the Russian armies.

From the moment, now nearly 80 days ago, when Russia was invaded we have cast about for every means to give with the utmost speed effective help to our new Ally. . . . The need is urgent and the scale is heavy because a considerable part of the munitions industry and the iron and steel production of Russia has fallen into the hands of the enemy. . . .

The flow of our own production in this country and in our Empire is still rising. It will reach the full flood in the third year of the war when our factories are completed and come into bearing.

If the United States are to fulfill the task they are setting themselves, large installations will have to be set up or converted and there will have to be a further curtailment of civilian consumption over there.

We must ourselves expect definite reduction in the importation of supplies from America upon which we had counted. Within certain limits we are prepared to accept those facts and their consequences. . . .

We must have control and maintenance of the through communications from the warm water port of Basra to the Caspian Sea. It is from this point particularly that American supplies can be carried into the center of Russia in an ever-widening flow and British supplies as well. . . .

The Allied front now runs in an enormous crescent from Spitsbergen in the Arctic Ocean region to Tobruk in the western desert and our section of this front will be held by British and Empire armies with their growing strength fed and equipped by sea-borne supplies from Great Britain, the United States, India, and Australia and I am glad to say that adequate naval power will be at hand, both in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, to secure these seas against all attacks. . . .

The mood of Great Britain is widely and rightly averse from every form of shallow or premature exultation. This is not the time for boasting or glowing prophecies, but there is this: A year ago our position looked forlorn and well-night desperate to all eyes but our own. Today we may say aloud before an awe-struck world: "We still are masters of our fate. We still are captains of our soul."

Link in Japan's 'Co-Prosperity Sphere'

Wide World

Nipponese Air Force Lands in French Indo-China

Under direct negotiations between Vichy and Japan the regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain allowed the Japanese to occupy certain areas of French Indo-China. The Japanese immediately began to prepare an air base outside of Saigon City.

Japan to Evacuate Nationals From Britain and Dominions

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Japan is sending ships to Great Britain and the British Dominions to remove Japanese nationals, the Foreign office announced today.

Three ships will be dispatched, one to Malaya, one to the Near East and East Africa, and one to Europe.

The route of the vessel bound for Europe was not disclosed, but presumably it will go around Cape Horn. It is to carry diplomatic replacements to Europe and likely also will afford transportation to Central America or Mexico for Kanama Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to the United States, who recently returned to Tokyo to make a report.

The announcement did not mention Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia or South Africa, but said the ships would be sent to the other places named because of "a radical increase" in the number of Japanese residing in the British Empire who desire to return to Japan.

Domei, Japanese News Agency, reported that Japanese residents in Malaya total 700, India 200, the Near East 60, East Africa 40, and the British Isles 600. The last figure includes those in Ireland.

The British Embassy in Tokyo announced Aug. 30 that arrangements had been completed for a British ship to come to Japan to remove Britons wishing to depart.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor-General of Taiwan (Formosa), said in a newspaper article today that the South Seas had become a matter of life and death for Japan, but he dismissed charges that Japan was bent upon monopolizing that area.

"When you get the ideda that the co-prosperity sphere is going to be monopolized by Japan you will be unable to realize the establishment of the co-prosperity orbit," he wrote in militaristic Kokumin.

Canadian Writer 'Scoops' Occupation of Spitsbergen

The following account of the Allied invasion of the Island of Spitsbergen was written by a staff writer of the Canadian Press, who was the only newspaper man to accompany the expedition.

WITH THE CANADIAN SPITSBERGEN EXPEDITION, Sept. 9—Canadian troops supported by British and Norwegian detachments have occupied Spitsbergen in the Arctic seas without German interference in a daring 2,500-mile expediton from Britain which denied to the Nazis the use of the island's rich coal mines.

It was the first operation by Canadian troops outside Britain in more than a year. The Allied formation, which was under command of a Canadian brigadier, struck swiftly and secretly against the island, which is but 750 miles from the North Pole.

Reaching the island ahead of any German force, the Canadians made the first landings from warships and a troop ship and garrisoned the settlements, some of whose members are now back in England, having taken with them a large number of Norwegian miners and their families whose male members will join the Norwegian forces in Britain.

Throughout the whole hazardous voyage there was not a single raid on the expedition.

The plan had the approval of the Norwegian Government in London, which saw a threat of German invasion of Spitsbergen on top of economic domination from Norway, and the whole scheme was carried out by warships of the Royal Navy, fleet air-arm planes, and detachments of British and Norwegian troops supporting the Canadians.

Account of Expedition

A Canadian Press war correspondent was the only newspaperman with the Canadians. His account of the expedition was as follows:

"I traveled with the expedition to the island and lived there for a time with the Allied garrison.

"The extreme secrecy with which the occupation was carried out duped the Germans.

"While I was at Spitsbergen there was not an air raid or any indication that the Germans would attempt to retaliate or even knew the troops were there. One afternoon a single German reconnaissance plane flew along the coast but apparently failed to spot the Canadian units nearby.

"Russians had been brought to Spitsbergen to work the mines operated by Soviet organizations and in their towns the Canadians made their headquarters.

"I left an English camp with the troops recently, being told we were going to an Army 'exercise' somewhere in Britain. Only a few senior officers knew it was anything more than this.

"We went to a special coastal training area where the units were instructed in invasion tactics and beach assaults as a prelude to the expedition.

Troopship Shielded

"Warships shielded the troopship itself and a sea-going arsenal of antiaircraft guns was manned by Canadians every hour of the voyage.

"Norwegians and Russians—the Russians outnumbering the Norwegians three to one—have been mining coal in the Spitsbergen Archipelago, and they both hailed the arrival of their Allies with a warmth and enthusiasm that contrasted with the reception of steel and gunfire the Canadians were prepared to face.

"Some 1,000 Norwegians were removed to Britain, to take up with their fellow citizens serving in the Norwegian forces the fight against the Nazis.

"The suspense of arrival and the tension of expected opposition dissolved into sociability. The Norwegians challenged the Canadians to a football match—and defeated them 6 to 1—and the Russians, under huge portraits of Lenin and Stalin, gave the Canadians candy and other sweets.

Arduous Work Performed

"But it was not all affable sociability. Vast stores of ammunition had to be unloaded as well as quantities of supplies. The departing Norwegians had to be organized and their baggage piled aboard ship. Arduous duties took the place of combat, and in these the Norwegians and the Russians gave a cheerful helping hand.

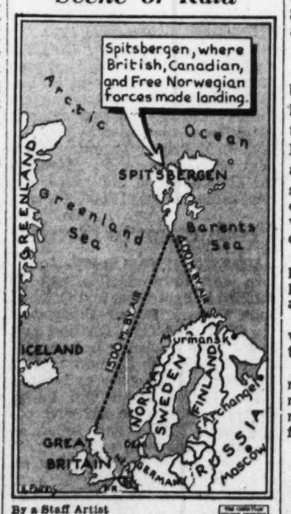
"The expedition left a British port in warm weather, amid complete secrecy, but after a few days at sea heavy clothing was donned.

"Five miles off West Spitsbergen we sighted the grim black mountains, crested with snow.

"Several Canadian landings were made from other ships as we moved slowly to anchorage at the mouth of the fjord and the main force prepared to disembark.

[British soldiers on their expedition to Spitsbergen brought back a number of French officers and other ranks, part of the Allied force which fought at Narvik last year, the Associated Press reported. They will join the de Gaulle Free French forces.]

Scene of Raid



By a Staff Artist

Island of Spitsbergen

Scene of the Anglo-Canadian-Norwegian raid occupies a strategic position in the Far North.

Iran Accepts Peace Terms, Must Expel Axis Legations

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 9 (AP)—Iran today accepted British-Russian peace terms, agreeing to expel German, Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Legations here and to deliver Axis nationals to British and Soviet authorities.

The terms provide also for a British zone of occupation comprising the southwestern corner of Iran, an area about 400 miles long and 100 miles wide in which lie the country's rich oil fields, and a Russian zone about 500 miles long, varying in width from 50 to 150 miles deep, lying across the northern portion of Iran just north of Teheran, the Capital.

Iran still is trying to persuade Britain and Russia to reduce these zones of occupation, but, a Government spokesman told Parliament, Iran had no choice except to submit. Parliament approved the agreement.

[Acceptance of the peace terms by Iran also was announced by the British Foreign Office.]

Under the peace terms, Iran must supply all possible rail facilities for the transport of war supplies to Russia. The agreement divides the country into three sections, Iran itself remaining in control of territory between the zones of the two allies, but the transport agreement makes certain that the supply route to Russia will remain open.

The British line runs from Kranagin on the Iraq frontier east to Kermanshah, southeast to Khurramabad, south to Dizful and Haftkel and then southeastward to the Persian ulf at Bandar Dilam.

The Russian line runs east from the Iraq frontier near Oshnouyeh, south of Lake Urmia through Kazvin to Samnan. The Capital is excluded, the line running just a few miles to the north.

RAF Expands in East

SINGAPORE, Sept. 9 (AP) — The RAF's offensive strength in the Far East was further increased today by the arrival of what was officially described as "large numbers" of the latest type of British-built Bristol-Blenheim bombers.

The United States has furnished most of the recent reinforcements of Britain's air power in the South Pacific—Lockheed Hudson bombers, Brewster Buffalo fighters and Catalina flying boats—while Australia has provided a steady flow of trainer-fighters.

Authorities said recent arrivals of personnel from Britain included many experienced fliers and numbers of trained ground crews to maintain the planes flown by British, Australian and New Zealand airmen.

Informed sources were confident the Empire's land forces and armaments assembled in Malaya were sufficient to deal with any potential attacks but they said bombers were needed to blast enemy bases and strike at transports before they could approach these shores.

Grady at Batavia

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Sept 9 (AP) — Henry F. Grady, Federal Loan Agency representative of the United States, conferred here yesterday with H. J. van Mook, Netherlands Minister

U. S. Launches New Destroyer Hobson

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9 (AP)—Another destroyer for Uncle Sam's ever-increasing fleet, the $5,000,000 Hobson, was launched at the Charleston Navy Yard yesterday.

Christened by Mrs. Richard Pearson Hobson, of New York, widow of the Admiral for whom the ship is named, the destroyer slid down the ways amid cheers from the spectators and whistle blasts from craft in the Cooper River.

The Hobson is the third destroyer to be launched at the Charleston Navy Yard this year.

The Hobson will be followed within the next few months by the Beatty and the Tillman and her place on the building ways will be taken by another destroyer, the name of which has not been chosen.

Home Dick Whittington Left Haven for Refugee Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Refugee children from Continental Europe now fill Pauntley Court in Gloucestershire, the home from which Dick Whittington set out on the journey that led him to hear Bow Bells and become Lord Mayor of London.

This low, red and yellow manor house, on the borders of Herefordshire, overlooking a valley through which runs a narrow brook, is cared for by the International Commission for War Refugees. It is financed by money received from sympathetic Americans by the British War Relief Society of the United States.

Whenever it is possible, children at Pauntley Court are kept with their parents in a united family. There are 30 children, with their fathers and mothers, at Dick Whittington's home. Eleven are babies under two years of age, while the others range from five to 13. A few of the youngsters are orphans, but, by the circumstances of their adoption, no one would know that without searching the record books of the establishment.

The families come from northern France, Belgium, and Holland. The orphans were adopted by neighboring families when their parents were killed in the Nazi invasion.

The International Commission for War Refugees is headed by Mrs. Jack Crawshay in London, but the plan for the homes for refugee children is that of Dr. Audrey Russell. Dr. Russell, a slender, auburn-haired woman, carefully organized a series of homes so that they could take charge of the different categories of refugees. Under her plan the parents of children at Pauntley Court are looked after until work can be found for them locally.

Altogether there are 55 adults and children at Pauntley Court. Miss Lucy Palser is in charge of this establishment. Under her are two Belgian nurses, Jose Franssen and Lucienne Neiryenck. There are two English helpers, George Braithwaite and Eric Ingram, while school is taught by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lucy, who were formerly instructors in French. The cook is Madame Vigneron, while her husband does general work about the place.

As is to be expected, many exciting stories are told by the new inhabitants of Pauntley Court. One of the most thrilling experiences is that the Vignerons, who, on Sunday evening, May 11, 1940, were standing, a little after 10 o'clock, at the door of the cooked meat shop which they ow in Brussels. Belgian officers came running through the street. They called out, "You will have to run for it, we are going to blow up the bridge over the Meuse in five minutes."

That was the start of the Vigerons' journey to Pauntley Court.

They had just crossed the bridge, and travelled only a hundred yards before it was blown up. Through desperate adventures they reached Namur. Three days later, after a great bombardment, they were herded on a train for Rouen. The following night they left for Cherbourg, where they embarked for Weymouth.

They lost all their worldly possessions, and, in addition, the address of Mme. Simone Gagnen, Mme. Vigeron's sister, who lives in Detroit. The Vignerons would like to get into touch with their American relatives, and a letter sent through the British War Relief Society would re-establish contact.

In spite of their harrowing experiences the children have passed through, they are lively, enthusiastic, and energetic. They are beginning to speak English fluently. The boys and girls lead a thoroughly normal life. The building at Pauntley Court is divided into several sections: they feed in a communal dining room on the ground floor. Upstairs is the nursery, and the girls' dormitory, while the boys live in the wing over the stables, which was formerly the servants' quarters, and in which Dick Whittington was born.

So children now know—what the story-books never tell them—where Dick Whittington came from, as well as where he went to.

Monkhouse Named Delegate to Russia

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Evening News said today that Lieut. Col. Allan Monkhouse, who was once expelled from Soviet Russia on charges of sabotage and espionage, had been chosen as a member of the British delegation to the Moscow arms conference.

Colonel Monkhouse, who is an official of the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, was convicted April 18, 1933, and ordered expelled for five years. The News said the British asked and received Russia's assent to his service as a delegate.

The case of Colonel Monkhouse and five other British engineers contributed to strained relations between the British and Russians in the early '30s.

Fascist Press Raps 'Aggression' by U. S.

ROME, Sept. 9 (AP)—Fascist newspapers united in denouncing the Greer incident as an American "aggression" and an attempt by President Roosevelt to get the United States into war.

The tardy editorial reaction echoed that which appeared previously in Berlin.

The assertion of Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, that the Greer attacked without provocation was typical of the Italian press reaction.

Japanese Plan Fast Entering Of Indo-China as Growth Spot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The recent French-Japanese agreement turning over to the latter country bases in Indo-China is expected by the Japanese here to open new fields for settlement and colonization to the people of the crowded islands of Japan proper.

Japanese say that in the coming months there will be a steady stream of Japanese nationals going to Indo-China to settle there, open businesses and claim the French colony as their all-time home. Even if, at some future date, the French-Japanese pact is rescinded and France once again asserts complete control over Indo-China, it is believed possible that the Japanese residents there will not want to leave.

Japan proper today claims a population of more than 70,000,000 persons as compared with an estimated 30,000,000 before the Meiji Restoration in 1868. It is said to be one of the most densely populated countries in the world with an average of 190 persons settled on every square kilometer.

According to Japanese figures only the Netherlands, Belgium, and England are more densely settled. Each year approximately 1,000,000 more Japanese are added to the population and there is little room on the rocky islands of Japan to take care of this constant increase.

Hard to Find "Open Door"

Japan, therefore, looks abroad to find places where surplus sons and daughters can go. Bans against immigration into their countries by Japanese have been promulgated by the United States, Australia, Canada, and many South American countries with the result that Japan's surplus population has been going in increasing numbers to China, Manchuria and the South Seas.

There are no definite figures available for Japanese emigration to China in the four years since the war here began but it is known that the figure is extremely large. Most of these emigrants have settled only in the larger cities and in towns along the railroads.

In the puppet State of Manchukuo, for instance, the Japanese say there are more than 600,000 of their nationals living today. Many of these persons are advisers, diplomats, and businessmen. But many of them are said to be small shopkeepers and farmers.

They may return to Japan on rare occasions but they have no intention of ever returning to Japan to live for they expect to hew a new home out for themselves on the continent. They will always consider themselves Japanese—not Chinese or Manchukuans.

In this respect the empire which Japan is building is far different from the empires and colonial possessions of most of the other great powers which have possessions beyond the seas. Great Britain, for example, rules India with a handful of civil servants plus her Army forces. Few if any of those Englishmen who live in india intend to make it their home. They count on returning eventually to Britain.

Plans for 5,000,000

Japan, on the other hand, views the 600,000 of her nationals in Manchukuo, a six-fold increase in 10 years, as only a start. There are plans for settling 5,000,000 Japanese there in the next 20 years. They are making their living in farming or business, and they intend to remain.

There are already said to be twice as many Japanese in the Philippines as there are Americans.

Nobody here imagines that the Japanese in Indo-China will outnumber the 23,000,000 natives there. But they do believe that it won't be long before the few hundred Japanese now there have grown to a community that outnumbers the 40,000 French inhabitants and they think they will continue increasing until it will become an extremely difficult matter ever to get them out.

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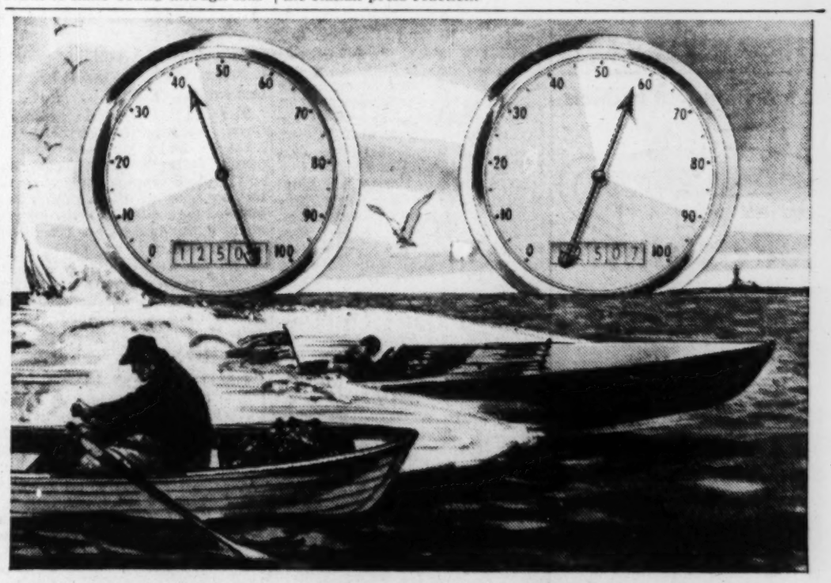

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Eight Films Listed by Nye As Part of 'War Propaganda'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Investigation of eight recent feature films labeled "war propaganda" was asked today by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota as a group of Senate noninterventionists began inquiry into policy attitudes of Hollywood motion picture producers.

The films listed by the Senator were "Convoy," "Flight Command," "Escape," "I Married a Nazi," "That Hamilton Woman," "Man Hunt," "The Great Dictator," and "Serpeant York."

From the opening curtain today, the investigation undertaken by a subcommittee appointed by isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler, was marked by deft strategy on the part of friends and enemies of President Roosevelt's policy of aid to anti-aggressors.

Senator Nye, co-instigator of the inquiry with Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, consumed the opening hours of the hearings with the reading of a 41-page statement charging existence of propaganda in the movies linked to the foreign origin of "four or five individuals, each one of them, I believe an American citizen, but in the majority born abroad, in lands that have been saturated with hate, with fear, with prejudice, and with persecution."

Hollywood personages, interested more in the fate of their homelands than in the fortunes of the United States, were discribed by the Senator as "the most potent and dangerous 'fifth column' in our country."

Willkie Releases Letter

Wendell L. Willkie, retained by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America as their counsel, meanwhile found a means of dividing headlines with Senator Nye. He released a letter to Senator D. Worth Clark, committee chairman, criticizing the nature of the inquiry and informing him that the producers will appear "under protest."

Many of the charges Senator Nye made today Mr. Willkie had already replied to in general terms in his letter to the chairman.

"Escape," for instance, was one of the pictures Senator Nye asked to have investigated. Mr. Willkie pointed out that "Escape" was a dramatization of a novel, first published in the Saturday Evening Post, "which is certainly not a war-mongering magazine." Later, he said, the book was a "best seller" and Book-of-the-Month Club selection. "The picture," he held, "was so in accord with American public sentiment that it was not only a financial success, but received wide acclaim for its artistic and realistic presentation."

Nye Denies Persecution

Plunging immediately into charges that the investigation is motivated by anti-Jewish prejudices, Senator Nye devoted about one third of his statement to insistence that such intimations of persecution come from "these of the Jewish faith, not by me, not by this committee.

"There would have been no differing approach by me to the subject had those primarily responsible for propaganda in the movies been in the main Methodists, Episcopalians, Catholics or Mohammedans," he declared.

Sounds Warning to Jews

While asking that the anti-Semitic "red herring" to "tossed in the ash can," Senator Nye nevertheless delivered a warning to the Jewish people against further "fanning" of race hatred in the United States.

"I venture to say that, whether we get in or stay out of war, when the full burden of these very costly months come to rest upon the people of our country, it is but natural to expect that a perplexed, angry, burdened, unemployed people will be ready to respond to the agitators who will want to help them find the scapegoat responsible for it all, someone upon whom to place the blame for every misery that grows out of the present world madness. Organized forces and their leaders will find a goat. Who that goat will most likely be we have good reason to recognize from what we are hearing and seeing every day.

"I dread it," the Senator continued. "I detest that hour bringing this race prejudice into our politics and into our thinking. I wish those who would be its victims would sense the possibilities and afford a conduct that would not lend itself to fanning later on.

"But when that hour comes, and if it comes, I shall be found in the very front lines of those who give battle to race prejudice, to anti-Semitism," he promised.

Varied Groups in Industry

Mr. Willkie's letter stated that in the motion picture industry "there are in positions, both prominent and inconspicuous, both Nordics and non-Nordics, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, native and foreign-born."

"The motion picture industry, composed like other industries of loyal and patriotic Americans, despises the racial discriminations of Naziism and is devoted to the cause of human freedom both in this country and abroad," he declared.

Senator Nye charged the industry with a "selfish interest" in wanting a British victory so that the Nation will come out of the war "with ability to pay what they are owing American motion picture producers for the films that have been shown in Great Britain." He cited a Wall Street study by Goodbody & Co., said to show that "if Britain lost this war, a number of the leading motion picture companies would be wiped out."

Argument by Willkie

Mr. Willkie insisted that if the industry formulated international policy "after weighing its actions against its pocketbook," it would favor appeasement of Naziism. "Advocates of doing business with Hitler and of a negotiated peace, maintain that if the policies they advocate were adopted peace would reign in the world and Nazi Germany and the United States could maintain extensive trade relations," he said.

"Under such assumed conditions, the motion picture industry would not alone retain its business in Great Britain but would regain the very large volume of business which it lost in Germany and in Central Europe even before the outbreak of the war as well as since then.

"The motion picture industry would be against appeasing Hitler even if such a result for it would follow."

Mr. Willkie told the committee that of more than 1,100 feature pictures produced since the outbreak of the war, only about 50 had anything to do with war issues or ideological beliefs. Senator Nye insisted that the 50 be compared with the smaller total of only 200 or 225 "quality" pictures produced by Hollywood each year.

Varied Charges Made

Among other charges, the committee was asked by Senator Nye to investigate: Reported production of a new series of "horror films" designed to draw the United States into war; propaganda in newsreels and the March of Time; profits and losses of "propaganda pictures"; promotion by producers of a Holywood Bowl speech by Mr. Willkie; activities of Victor Saville, said to be a "British agent" operating on Holywood movie lots; reported financial tie-up between British and American movie interests; inability of the independently produced "The Great Commandment" to reach large audiences.

Young America Salutes the Flag

Prize Picture by Grade School Boy

This camera study by Carl Ronstadt of Santa Margarita, Arizona recently won second prize in the "Action" group in the second annual photography contest for 4-H Club members in Pima County, Arizona. The children saluting the flag are young Ronstadt's school mates.

Legion Spurs Safety Laws In 34 States

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9 (AP)—The American Legion successfully championed 56 enactments by State Legislatures of five model defense laws in 1941, Richard Hartshorne, of Newark, N. J., chairman of the Legion's national law and order committee, announced.

The legislative drive, which covered 34 States, was launched by the Legion to curb "fifth column" activities, according to Mr. Hartshorne. He stated:

"Due in large part to the active backing of the American Legion in the various State Legislatures in session during 1941, these model bills were enacted in substantial numbers."

Mr. Hartshorne warned that America was endangered more from possible turmoil and disorder caused by subversive influences within the country than from the threat of armed invasion.

Mr. Hartshorne's legislative score up to mid-April, when most of the State assemblies adjourned, follows:

Sabotage Prevention Act—adopted by 14 States.

Explosives Act—12 enactments.

Interstate Public Property Act—two enactments.

State Guard Act—26 enactments.

Act for fresh pursuit by military forces—two enactments.

In addition, Mr. Hartshorne reported, 25 States adopted a uniform model State Defense Council Act, also supported by the Legion.

The five model laws were designed to strengthen State authorities in maintainiing law and order.

The uniform legislation was drafted at Washington in August, 1940, at a Federal-State conference on law enforcement problems of national defense.

The Legion's national executive committee incorporated the five acts in a booklet which was distributed to Legion departments and posts.

Mr. Hartshorne's report was prepared for the 23rd national convention of the Legion here Sept. 15-18.

Arizona School Children Display Skill With Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Making photographers out of grade school boys and girls is a hobby of C. B. Brown, County Agricultural Agent in Pima County.

A second annual contest for 4-H club members, sponsored by Mr. Brown, has just been concluded. Professional photographers who saw the exhibit at Tucson, which closed the 1941 contest, were amazed at the quality and artistry of the work.

About 50 children, all rural school pupils enrolled in 4-H clubs, competed. More than half were of Mexican parentage; not one was over 16 years old and not one of the cameras cost over $5. For exhibition purposes the pictures were enlarged.

In most cases a club bought a camera and all the members used it. Few of the children had ever snapped a picture. Some of the Mexican youngsters, living far out in the deserts, had never even seen a camera.

"I think these boys and girls are making great progress in the art of taking good pictures," comments Mr. Brown.

Canada Plans Restriction Of Non-Essential Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 9—There will be a "tightening up" on the production of luxuries and other non-essential civilian goods in Canada, according to C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

This announcement was foreshadowed by the recent linking of the powers of two important economic boards in the Government and the appointment of a controller of supply.

The manufacture of nonessential civilian goods will be rationed as fast as the raw materials used in making these goods are designated as vital to war industry.

The output of automobiles for 1942 has been reduced to 42 per cent of the 1940 production. The household use of aluminum is now only 2 per cent of the total consumption compared to 25 per cent in the early stages of the war. Other commodities will be similarly curtailed.

All plants whose output has been restricted by order of the Control Board will be utilized to full capacity in the production of war materials.

A "bits and pieces" branch of the Munitions Department has hitherto been farming out small contracts to the smaller factories and machine shops.

No Need of Unemployment

"There is no need of unemployment resulting from the change," the Minister claimed, and "it will be the duty of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to see that there would be no undue rise in the price of commodities whose manufacture was curtailed by the Department.

As a roundup of two years of war Mr. Howe presented a picture of war production covering practically the entire field of modern fighting equipment and forging steadily ahead in volume. He pictured war industry as having reached a point where an infantry division could be fully equipped for active service by Canadian plants from haversacks to guns and tanks within five weeks.

The war products of Canada's industries are being shipped in increasing quantities to Britain and fields where British arms operate, to British Dominions, China and the United States. Russian orders are on hand and will be promptly filled.

Raw Materials Bother

"We may confidently say that we have the production problem pretty well solved. But we may have trouble with the supply of raw materials," the Minister said.

He went on to explain that the shortage applied to some base metals, such as steel. Canada's productive capacity has greatly increased since the war but about one third of the total amount consumed in the country has still to be imported from the United States, according to Mr. Howe.

"Priority authorities in the United States, he asserted, "are treating Canada very fairly in relation to supplies, putting Canadian manufacturers on the same basis as their own—just as they would do if we were a State of the Union," the Minister said.

He added that there was no acute shortage of power, but "we could do with 300,000 more horsepower of electric energy." He intimated that new power developments in the Lake St. John Region in Quebec would help to relieve the situation.

Gas Supply, a Problem

Mr. Howe also admitted that the supply of gasoline presented a problem. Canadian tankers were needed in Britain. Oil burning locomotives used by the railways in the Rocky Mountain regions were feeling the pinch of a restricted oil supply. Householders were urged to use coal wherever possible for heating purposes instead of oil. The Minister believed next spring the oil situation would be easier. On the whole question of supply it was the Government's determination to see that the requirements of war industry were first satisfied before the manufacturers of nonessentials were considered.

Japan Told That Dissension Is Great Peril Facing Empire

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Sadao Araki, former War Minister, writes in Hochi that dissension within Japan was more to be feared than encirclement of the Empire by the United States, the British Empire, China, and the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. Araki urged every individual to fulfill his role in a "holy campaign" to rid Japan of foreignism. Domestic troubles have been caused, he said, by foreign ideas which are incompatible with the Japanese way of life.

Tokyo Bans Queues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Japanese morale is undergoing severe strains.

Illustrative of the unexpected difficulties faced by a nation at war is the Japanese police ban against queues in front of food shops because of a run on a bank in the Capital. It may seem to have no connection but one is the direct outgrowth of the other.

Recently, so the report carried in Tokyo newspapers states, housewives have faced a shortage of vegetables, bread, and other food. When it was announced that new supplies had arrived there was a general rush to the shops and housewives lined up outside to get the supplies. At one bakery shop the women were lined up several deep outside the building which, unfortunately, happened to be next to a savings bank.

The rumor gained credence throughout the City that there was a run on the bank, spread by some passerby who had glanced casually at the scene. Immediately depositors appeared at the bank and demanded their money despite efforts of the tellers to convince them that all was well.

The incident was said to have created an unfavorable impression and to prevent its recurrence food queues have been banned. It has not been announced, however, what provision is to be made in the future for distributing the food.

One of the first samplings of public opinion in recent Japanese history has been carried out here by the Board of Information with a number of interesting answers received from those questioned on problems facing this country. Postcards were mailed to subscribers of the Board's Weekly Report and they were asked to submit suggestions and mail the cards back.

So far, 70,000 cards have been received from the 350,000 persons questioned. Full details will not be ready until October, it is stated, but 10,000 answers have been checked. Although the majority of subscribers are described as being in the upper brackets, the majority of the answers are said to have been received from middle and lower-income groups with a surprisingly large number of school teachers answering.

Asked for suggestions on Government policies and measures, 15 per cent of those queried replied: "Rationing systems should cover all phases of national life and more adjustment is needed for distribution of materials among the Nation."

"The Government should take more forceful policies," was found among 10 per cent of the answers while 5 per cent replied: "Those acting against the national policy should be punished severely."

Germans Lose Cadet Ship

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Sept. 9

The German High Command announced today the loss of the German artillery cadet ship Bremse after a short fight with British units in northern waters.

The 1,460-ton warship was on convoy duty, supplying German troops to the extreme north, a communiqué said.

Armed with four 5-inch guns and several antiaircraft cannon, she could do 27 knots, and was used before the war for towing high-speed gunnery targets.

The British had reported she was extensively damaged by air attack in May, 1940.

In London, it was announced that a British patrol plane destroyed a German antiaircraft ship off the Belgian port of Ostend.

It was also stated that British and Norwegian patrols in the English Channel in a running fight sank one German supply ship of 4,000 tons, probably sank another of 3,500 tons, set afire an armed trawler, and probably destroyed a Nazi torpedo boat, the Admiralty announced.

The British said four of their men were wounded and none of their ships were damaged.

Meanwhile, an official German spokesman said German bombers sank four British freighters totaling 25,000 tons in the Gulf of Suez area and damaged two others aggregating 11,500 tons.

Earlier informed Berlin quarters said Nazi submarines have sunk 21,500 tons of British shipping in the Atlantic. They said the sinkings included four vessels from a single convoy.

In Rome, the Italian High Command acknowledged that a British submarine had sunk the 11,398-ton Italian steamer Esperia in the Central Mediterranean, but said almost all of those aboard had been rescued by escorting warships.

German Children Trek Back to Cities

BERLIN (AP)—Thousands of German children are returning to their homes in larger cities of Western and Northern Germany after six months in the country and smaller towns.

Many went from special trains to the classrooms. As soon as the trek back to the cities is completed, special trains will evacuate thousands of others, accompanied by nurses and instructors, for a similar stay in the country and smaller towns.

A special train from Pomerania brought children necklaced with tickets to Berlin. Other contingents arrived at Hamburg from Bayreuth, Plauen, and Chemnitz.

Gas Rationing Succeeds And Will Continue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies, acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, declared today that gasoline rationing in the East had proved successful in reducing consumption and would not be lifted "until we are positive this may be done safely without risk of precipitating a serious gasoline and fuel famine this winter."

With the statement, figures were released showing that motor fuel consumption in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia was reduced by 10.1 per cent during the week ended Aug. 29 as compared with the previous week, the largest drop recorded since the Government resorted to a filling station curfew and rationing of supplies to retail dealers.

Gasoline delivered to filling stations in Eastern States by 17 companies during the week ending Aug. 29, Mr. Davies reported, totaled 113,273,947 gallons as against 26,015,076 gallons for the week ended Aug. 29, a reduction of 12,741,129.

The official's statement that the curtailed program would continue did not estimate what the prospect greater movement of oil by railroad tank cars might have for hastening the end of restrictions.

Individual motorists, Mr. Davies said, played a key part in effectuating the reduction in consumption, "by recognizing the fact that a need for curtailment in consumption does exist and by adjusting their requirements accordingly."

A definite decision is expected shortly on whether the defense program can spare sufficient steel for a 2,000-mile Texas-to-New York pipe line which would help solve the East's petroleum transportation problem.

The question was up to the new super-defense agency—the Supply Priorities and Allcation Board—which arranged to hold its second meeting late today.

Defense sources yielded no indication of the Board's leanings, but it was hinted that considerable weight would be attached to the claim of Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman, that allocation of 450,000 to 700,000 tons of steel for the pipe line construction would seriously hamper the emergency ship building program.

The proposed pipe line would be two feet in diameter, and would be able theoretically to bring to the East between 250,000 and 300,000 barrels of gasoline a day.

Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Board, established by President Roosevelt on Aug. 28 and successor to E. R. Stettinius, Jr., as Priorities Director of the OPM, was expected to present to the SPAB a revised statement of policy on the handling of priorities on defense-essential materials.

Mr. Nelson, moving into the priorities job with a rush of activity, announced yesterday that he had cleared several thousand pieces of mail—including thousands of applications from manufacturers for preference rating on orders for strategic defense materials—by bringing in a crew of mail handling experts from private industry.

Working with Priority Division officials late at night and early in the morning, the mail order experts cut red tape in the granting of approved priority applications by merely using a special stamp on the application forms, instead of going through the time-consuming process of issuing a formal certificate for each applicant.

Mr. Nelson put a 48-hour time limit on the handling of routine priorities requests in the OPM. He said he felt the Priorities Division had "broken the bottleneck" and that in the future there would be no similar accumulations, of applications several weeks old. Mr. Nelson said a businessman who sends an inquiry to OPM "deserves a prompt answer." Even if his request cannot bt granted, the defense chief said, "he has a right to know where he stands without undue delay."

$9,282,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The August figure on defense spending of $1,172,000,000, computed by the Office of Production Management from the checks that were issued, brought to $9,282,000,000 the total of defense expenditures since July 1 last year, when the OPM said the program really started. This represented money actually paid out for completed airplanes, tanks, guns and other sinews of defense or for facilities to produce them.

Last month's total showed a 9.5 per cent increase over July and compared with expenditure of $235,300,000 in August of 1940.

"At the end of August," the OPM announced, "the defense fiscal program—appropriations, contract authorizations and Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments for defense—amounted to $56,357,000,000. If British Government orders for war materials placed in the United States are added, the total comes to $60,016,000,000."

Production to Double

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—American defense production will be doubled in September and October, John Biggers, former Director of the OPM Production Division, said today upon boarding a trans-Atlantic clipper for his new post as United States Minister to London.

Mr. Biggers, who will be in charge of synchronizing and coordinating British and American defense production, said:

"Our production is moving up at what you might say is a 30 degree incline. This month and next month it will begin to move at a 60 degree incline."

The Dixie Clipper carried 21 passengers bound for Lisbon, 25 for Bermuda and 1,846 pounds of mail.

Mexican President Outlines Progressive Domestic Plan

President Avila Comacho of Mexico, hitherto reticent on details of his program, has spoken out clearly and forcefully. The Mexico correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor analyzes his unusually long first message to Congress in two articles. Internal policy, significant because of the swing away from extreme leftist tendencies, is surveyed today in the second article.

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A domestic policy of tolerance and moderation, followed by appeals for increased production on all fronts, was outlined to his people by President Avila Camacho in opening his first Congress. This policy, defined for the first time by the Chief Executive, met with spontaneous and enthusiastic approval from press and individual spokesmen who have waited since his coming into office for a clarification of his program.

A sharp reprimand was given to politicians who have kept the country in a state of agitation during recent months. Condemning this maneuver, which has concentrated upon rumors of drastic Cabinet changes, the President said no such changes would be made to satisfy "political appetites," that his Cabinet had been chosen for its aptitude, and that if any changes came they would be because the Ministers were not fulfilling their duties.

Reminding the public that from the date of taking office he had promised that his administration would dismiss all political prejudices, stirred by last year's violent electoral campaign, he reiterated that political divisions can only fruitlessly disturb the national peace. He welcomed a "healthy opposition," nevertheless, and guaranteed that freedom of press and action will be maintained so long as these privileges are not exploited by foreign powers seeking to intervene in Mexico's internal affairs.

Warning to Labor

Two significant warnings were also made to Labor which has in recent years often abused its privileges by stirring up political disputes. He urged the unions to watch their leaders closely and purge from their ranks any men found guilty of exploiting the movement for personal gain. Referring indirectly to the frequent strikes of the former Cardenas regime, President Avila Camacho cautioned that "Neither employers nor employees should forget that first of all they are Mexicans and should put their patriotic unity above class division."

The second admonition was made in his report on the National Railways which were given over to worker administration by the Cardenas Government and restored by the Avila Camacho regime to Government management. "The railways must be operated as a paying business and not as a bureaucratic plan," he said.

Opposition to Communism, as an "exotic doctrine" alien to Mexico was also expressed by the Chief Executive. These three statements make clear his lack of sympathy with extremism in the Labor movement although he dedicated himself with equal clarity to preserving Labor's legitimate gains. He simultaneously warned Capital, both domestic and foreign, that its welfare must be based upon cooperating with Labor and sharing with the Mexican Nation and masses the gains anticipated in an expanding economy.

Investment Protection

"Capital should serve Mexico, not Mexico serve Capital," said the President in a statement which may be accepted as the definition of his economic policy. Profits made here should be re-invested in the country, he said, adding that failure to do this in the past led to the historic conflicts between foreign capital and the Mexican Government recurring in recent years.

Mexicans were urged to invest in the expanding national economy with the comment that they could expect legitimate gains from such investments. Laws will not be modified to curb either Capital or Labor, he pledged. The Government seeks to stimulate investments in order "to secure a well-directed increase in production." The full collaboration of private initiative and capital is desired, particularly in the expansion of heavy industries.

One of the highlights of the speech was the announcement that "An outstanding phenomenon of Mexican economy during this period has been the constant repatriation of Mexican Capital and the influx of new funds. This has caused the greatest annual increase in the metallic reserve of the Bank of Mexico since its creation. Metallic reserves reached 113 per cent as of July 31."

Bank deposits have increased by 44 per cent and now total 585,000,000 pesos, while monetary circulation has increased by only 13 per cent. National income for the first six months, estimated at 231,860,654 pesos, jumped to 268,139,310 pesos. All of these favorable indices make clear, said the Presidential report, that it would have been possible to raise the rate of the peso from its present 4.85 to the dollar but this rate will be preserved for the present in order to favor the consolidation of new industries.

Division of Land

The agrarian program of land division, communal organization and Federal credit to the farmers is continuing at a normal pace. The maximum division of lands was reached during 1937 and has decreased since because of the lessening availability of lands. During the the past year 523 new grants to 31,809 individuals and 138 extensions to 4,371 individuals were made. Total land distributed was approximately 2,000,000 acres during this period.

Individual title to land are being given and protection assured to small property owners, both moves designed to revive confidence in farming and farm production. "Good agricultural organization is the base of a healthy industrial life," said the President, "since the farmer provides both the raw materials for industry and industry's biggest market."

An effort is being made to divide as early as possible all remaining available lands among the peons, without neglecting necessary credit and ejidal (communal) organization, he said. This highly significant statement is interpreted as meaning that the Mexican government seeks to complete and terminate the land division program as soon as possible in order to restore stability to the agrarian reorganization of the country which has been under way since 1910.

National and continental defense are of first concern to the Government. For the strengthening of defense two major programs were adopted. The first is a six-year plan for the increasing mechanization of the Army. The second is national military education to be started in 1942. The Army has been withdrawn from political activities and the Intelligence Service expanded. Twenty-six Mexican Army officers are now studying and observing in the United States for future collaboration on continental defense.

The Mexican Navy is also undergoing a reorganization and expansion for the protection of the two vast and strategic coastlines. The sum of 2,388,875 pesos has been spent on port improvements during the past nine months, three marine corps have been formed to guard naval bases and plans are under way for expanding the naval air force. The "urgent" formation of a merchant marine has been facilitated by the expropriation of one Italian boat and two German boats, seized in Mexican ports to prevent sabotage.

This comprehensive and detailed program which seeks to bring the political, economic and social factors of the Nation into productive balance led the President, in conclusion, to make a prophecy which has a great likelihood of coming true, say political observers here.

"There are signs in Mexico," said President Avila Camacho, "that the moment is near when we will witness how the human spirit resurges in its various manifestations. It is possible that our country, which anticipated with the 1910 Revolution certain reforms of a social and economic character that were later adopted by other nations, will again be found in the vanguard when the world begins to emerge from the darkness into which force and arbitrary acts have plunged it."

$69,072,276 in Arms Exported in July

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 9

The State Department announced yesterday that arms, ammunition, and implements of war valued at $196,960,030 were licensed for export during July, and that $69,072,276 worth were actually shipped.

For the seven months ending with July the licensed total was $1,057,976,191, of which $381,403,432 were actually exported.

The countries to which the articles were sent were not announced.

In a separate announcement the Department said that general licenses authorizing exportations to Canada, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland, and Iceland had been amended to include shellac and titanium.

Services Are Held For Mrs. Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 9—A simple Episcopal service, omitting a eulogy, was held today for Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother, with only intimate friends, members of the family and the staff of the Hyde Park estate attending.

The service, conducted by the Rev. Frank R. Wilson of St. James Church, was held in the spacious library of the Roosevelt homestead. It was opened with the singing of Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite hymn "O, Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go," by a choir from St. James Church.

President Roosevelt directed that the service be as private as possible, requesting that his close friends remain absent and that only associates of Mrs. Roosevelt, together with the family, attend. Men from the estate, some of whom have served for decades, were chosen as pall bearers.

Together with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, were John, Elliott and James Roosevelt, grandchildren of the elder Mrs. Roosevelt, their wives and other family members.

Roosevelts Lease Home

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP)—Ensign John A. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, son and daughter-in-law of the President, have leased a residence in Transbay Coronado and will make their home there. Young Roosevelt is to be assigned to Navy duty in San Diego.

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New Process Claims to Make 100 lbs of Sawdust Worth $8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9—A process whereby 100 pounds of sawdust—heretofore a waste product—can be converted into vital chemicals worth nearly $8 was described by Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the Chemical Engineering Department of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, in a paper presented at the 102nd meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chalfonte-Haddon Hotel here today.

Dr. Othmer said sawdust yielded oxalic acid, used in the manufacture of celluloid, rayon, leather, textiles and other products; acetic and formic acids, supplies of which are short at this time, and wood alcohol. He estimated that nearly 8,000,000 tons of sawdust is wasted yearly.

"The shortage of chemicals essential to the national defense effort has manifested itself in intensive research to utilize waste materials," Dr. Othmer recalled. "One of the chemicals currently in great demand, with supplies insufficient to take care of orders at several times the normal price, is oxalic acid.

Has Needed By-Products

"Oxalic acid is produced by fusing sawdust with lye and treating the resultant mass with lime and sulphuric acid to effect purification and to produce a material that can be used in industry. Appreciable amounts of acetic and formic acids are produced, and the value of these by-products is such that their recovery should pay for the operating costs of the process.

"The utilization of waste material such as sawdust has very definite advantages from the standpoint of complete utilization of the country's resources."

A means for processing soap that cuts the required time from seven days to 15 minutes was described by Joseph J. Jacobs, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He recalled that practically all soap was made by treating fats of tallow with a weak solution of lye in water—the same method used by the ancient Egyptians. The new process, he added, eliminates the use of water, the fat being dissolved in kerosene and solid lye added. When the mixture is heated to a high temperature, the lye reacts with the fat very rapidly, Mr. Jacobs said, adding that the process would result in a great saving over the cost of ordinary soaps.

Substitute for Tung Oil

Difficulty in obtaining tung oil from China under existing war conditions has resulted in the evolution of a new method whereby common American grown oils can be given drying qualities necessary for paints equal to the oriental oil, T. F. Bradley and David Richardson, of the Stamford Research Laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company, reported to the meeting.

By the new process, soybean and linseed oils are given drying qualities approaching those of tung oil, the two chemists said. The process is similar to the manufacture of soap. After boiling with alkali and water at high temperatures, the fatty acids of the oil, which have undergone a profound chemical change, are separated from the soap by adding mineral acid and can then be combined with glycerol to form improved oils for making paints and varnishes or used to form synthetic resins useful in modern quick-drying enamels, they added.

Mr. Bradley and Mr. Richardson said that domestically grown tung nuts yielded oil of a high quality, but added that the amount produced is only a small fraction of the quantity required. Part of the deficiency, they said, is being made up by Brazilian oiticica oil and dehydrated castor oil.

Mission Group Denies Report Indo-China Forced Departure

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Sept. 9—The Rev. A. L. Hammond of the Christian and Missionary Alliance has been trying to overtake published rumor affecting missionaries of his organization in Indo-China, and to deny emphatically that the group with him here in Manila left Indo-China under duress of any sort. It has been published that they were evacuees; that as such they were receiving aid; that they were leaving Indo-China at the behest of the Government at Washington.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond said he had taken steps to correct false impressions that might be lodged in the thoughts of French authorities in Indo-China by erroneous news stories published here. Many missionaries of the organization remain in Indo-China, he said, others are ready to join them from the United States. The organization has long been on terms of mutual confidence with French authorities in Indo-China, and the Rev. Mr. Hammond says it desires to continue these relations.

He added that the only word from Washington to the missionaries came a year or so ago, the word that went over all the Western Pacific, China, and Japan, advising Americans to turn homeward on account of the pregnancy of the situation wherein Japan was tilting diplomatically with Britain and the United States and extending the territorial action of its military forces.

Met No Red Tape

Leaving Indo-China, the Rev. Mr. Hammond said the missionaries encountered no special formalities and required no special assistance of the consuls.

They came from Saigon to Manila tourist class on the French liner Marechal Joffre and found accommodations at the old Oriente Hotel owned and managed by "Mr. Johnnie," a Cantonese who always has run the hotel for the accommodation of Americans, teachers, clerks, and small planters, most of whom are permanent residents. Second only to teachers, are missionaries among Mr. Johnnie's patrons. The missionaries had expected to sail at once for the United States but found no ship available.

So the sojourn at Manila is prolonged. The homeward voyage will be resumed when bookings can be made. All missionaries in the group are said to be traveling on funds of the mission.

Some have found vacancies in missions here and are stopping to fill them. Miss Preston, a nurse; Miss A. Heikkenen, and Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Snead, teachers, are going to the organization's mission at Zambaonga, Mindanao, to fill vacancies there.

They were persuaded to do this because of the difficulty in finding accommodations across the Pacific. The whole group, two women excepted, the Rev. Mr. Hammond says, left Indo-China as they would in normal times, because their furloughs are due or long overdue. The Hammonds, who have two boys, and who also are taking three children of friends home with them, have been missionaries at Phnompenh, Capital of Cambodia, for 20 years. They know Cambodian and conducted their mission, wholly evangelical, in that language. Mrs. Hammond said that after a home visit they looked forward to getting back to Indo-China, which has become home to them.

Fundamentalist Group

Members of the Christian and Missionary Alliance are Fundamentalists. The Rev. Mr. Hammond says they teach the Bible in the old-fashioned way. The missions are "faith" missions: men fill them on faith that they will not be abandoned to want beyond endurance. The Rev. Mr. Hammond says that in his experience this faith never has been betrayed.

Dr. Albert B. Simpson, who began his ministry in Toronto, founded the organization some 75 years ago, but its headquarters are now in New York.

The missionaries live modestly, but even through the depression there was no lack of funds to sustain them. In recent years, particularly, their relations with the French and Indo-Chinese authorities have been amicable, their work has been encouraged. The missions are not permitted to conduct mission schools for converts, or found hospitals. The Rev. Mr. Hammond reports that both schools and hospitals are well maintained by the French.

Navy Opens Way To 1,450 Ensigns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Naval reserve commissions are available for 1,450 young college graduates who wish to enter active service ashore or afloat as junior engineering officers, the Navy Department has announced.

The Navy said it will accept men between 20 and 28 years old who have completed four years work in an accredited university or college, including two years of college-grade mathematics and courses in physics, chemistry and trigonometry.

Candidates accepted will receive the same preliminary training course as apprentice seamen for one month "to determine their officer-like qualifications." If recommended for further training they will undergo a 90-day engineering course. All successful candidates, after this course, will be commissioned as reserve ensigns and probably ordered into active service.

Repay Your Trees... NOW!

They have done mighty well for you this summer—with their sheltering and refreshing shade and their leafy, graceful beauty. A little attention from you now will well repay them and prepare them for the fall and winter recuperation period. Pruning, bracing, soil-feeding or some other little service may be indicated. Let's talk it over—we're as fond of your trees as you are. And if you want to re-locate or move in a tree or two, this Fall is an ideal time.

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Here is shown the "Henry M. Flagler," one of the streamlined trains of the Florida East Coast road, with the extensive crew, which includes those to attend to the most particular wishes of the traveler.

Rail Travelers Get 'Personalized' Service

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Rails

The streamlined, coach-chair trains not only introduced faster and more comfortable travel but they have brought to the thousands of passengers using them a new "personalized" service which today is being emphasized by the Nation's railroads more than ever before.

Some of the lines call them hostesses; others refer to them as stewardesses. But in either instance these carefully trained persons are "riding the rails" for the express purpose of making travel more enjoyable for passengers.

Their duties are many. They'll bring you the latest magazine; adjust your seat; get you a pillow; entertain your youngster; answer questiosn, and even sit in for the fourth hand in a game of bridge—if time permits.

The Railroad's Contribution

There is no extra charge for their service. It is the individual railroad's contribution to more comfortable train travel. This "personalized" service has spread throughout the rail industry. An example of this trend is in the new ticket offices which the Pennsylvania has constructed in Chicago and in Boston. Desks are placed about a spacious room with attendants waiting to talk over anyone's travel problems in private. Cheerful voices now prevail at the other end of the telephone when information is sought.

Less than five years ago a train crew consisted merely of an engineer, fireman, conductor, and brakeman, in addition to diner stewards and Pullman porters. Today, with all of the rail refinements, the train crew is considerably larger. For example, the complete crew of the Florida East Coast Railway's streamliner, "Champion," numbers 44. There are Pullman porters, chair car attendants, club car crew, maid, dining car waiters, chefs, stewards, conductors, and those who handle the mechanical operation of the train.

Want a Picture?

Railroad fans, whose hobby is collecting pictures of trains, will be interested in the offer of the Illinois Central. This railroad is offering a large-size print of its fast Chicago-Miami yellow, red and green train—the "City of Miami," 14x18 inches in size. The trains is pictured in a Florida setting, with palm trees as a background. As long as the supply lasts, copies of the picture will be sent to anyone writing to J. V. Lanigan, Passenger Traffic Manager, Central Station, Chicago, Ill.

New Timetable

A combination calendar-timetable is the latest innovation in rail circles, with the cardboard calendar carrying six months and showing, in the respective dates of each month, the "sailings" of the growing fleet of streamliners from Chicago to the Pacific Coast on the Great Overland Route. Available for use as a wall-calendar, the ingenious arrangement of dates shows the departure dates of the "City of Los Angeles" and "City of San Francisco" trains—now every third day, each, from North Western Terminal, Chicago—the "City of Portland" every sixth day, and the "City of Denver," with nightly departures for the overnight run to the Colorado capital. Copies of the calendar may be obtained through various offices of the North Western Line.

Highest Mountain

In an effort to find the highest mountain in Colorado, Rock Island road representatives made a thorough survey of the 49 peaks in the State over 14,000 feet and agreed that Mt. Elbert takes the honors with 14,420 feet. Pike's Peak long has been considered Colorado's highest but scientific measurement has shown that it is only 14,180 feet high or twenty-sixth in the list of the State's highest mountains. Mt. Elbert is in Lake County.

To Skagit Dam

Special excursion trains now are being operated by the Great Northern between Seattle, Everett, and Rockport, Wash., where connection is made with the City of Seattle Railway for a trip to Skagit Dam and an inspection of that great power project. High lights of the trip include the Skagit Canyon where the river flows for 12 miles between towering granite cliffs rising almost vertically on each side for thousands of feet; inspection of the huge water wheels and generators in Gorge power house; the rock gardens and the cascades of Ladder Falls. A trip to Diable Dam is made in electric cars with a boat trip across Diable Lake to Skagit Canyon and Ruby Damsite. Lodging overnight and meals are provided at Gorge Camp.

Train Puffs

Chicago and North Western showed an increase in net railway operating income of 97.1 per cent for June over the corresponding period a year ago. . . Rock Island and the Milwaukee Road plan a new bridge over the Missouri River at Kansas City at an approximate cost of $500,000. . . Illinois Central is now in its ninety-first year of service. . . Each of the two Denver Zephyrs of the Burlington Route, which make the 1,000-mile trip between Chicago and Colorado nightly at a speed of approximately 65 miles an hour, has traveled more than 1,500,000 miles since the trains were placed in service in 1936. . . Closing of the narrow-gauge Chili Line serving Santa Fé, New Mexico, leaves that City as the only State capital in the United States without rail service.

Fall—Good Time to Start Home Fruit Garden

A small plot of soil will produce an amazing amount of the small fruits. Generous feeding and watering are possible when raising fruits for the home table, and certainly they are most delicious when picked at the right moment when they have ripened naturally. The writer's home fruit garden contains asparagus, rhubarb, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries.

In the latitude of Boston, the time to plant is in late September, after the normal, growing cycle is finished. Roots have stored up food for spring; the crowns are matured; the bush fruit canes have hardened. In a moment we will speak of each variety individually.

First, however, let us consider the biggest secret of all in getting good sized crops of delicious fruits. That is the preparation of the soil! Any garden plot deserves honest and thorough preparation, but it is doubly true of the fruit area. The fruits must have a deep, well-prepared bed of soil for their roots. They are hearty, husky feeders. The size and deliciousness of the fruits depends on the rootlets getting not only food, but water. Good soil, well prepared, gives this opportunity.

Remove Roots

Spade the plot not once, but two or three times. One needs to be particularly careful to get out all the weed roots. If witch grass roots are lurking beneath the surface, they must all be removed. Once raspberries, asparagus, or blackberries, for example, are established, it is almost impossible to explore around their tangles of strong, running root systems and eradicate the jungle of witch-grass roots. Experience has taught most gardeners that in preparing a bed for perennials it pays to go over the soil several times.

Second, after the plot for the fruits has been spaded, add a generous amount of dried manure, and fork this well into the soil. For each 100 square feet add 20 pounds. The writer believes that five pounds of hydrated lime for each 100 square feet is beneficial. The lime not only is a sweetener, but seems to act as an agent that loosens food values.

Raspberries and blackberries may be kept in the hill system or grown in hedges. If kept in hills, the canes should be tied to stakes. The hills may be planted two feet apart. In a hedge, plant them one foot apart, and let the hedge expand to a row two feet wide. Each winter cut out the weak-looking canes. Each cane should have from four to six inches. If they are closer than this, it cuts down the size of the berries. In the writer's garden, a wire is run along each side of the hedge rows to keep the canes straight, and to prevent their breaking down under winter storms.

A row or plot of asparagus is a grand thing in the home garden. After the plants are established (two years if one plants two-year-old plants) you can eat home-grown asparagus from mid-May to the first of July. Set the plant at least six inches below the surface. Leave the soil level this winter, but next spring scoop out the earth so that the crowns will have only two or three inches; then gradually fill in level during the summer. In May, July, and August, spread a cupful of 5-8-7 fertilizer around each hill. For the home plot, the plants may be set two feet apart.

Individual Hills

Strawberries are one of the most enjoyed home fruits. The writer sets a row each fall. This row sends out its runners during the next summer; and the crop is harvested the following spring. It is possible, of course, to set all these fruits in the spring, but over a period of years and by many experiments, the fall set fruits (and perennial flowers also) have proved better than spring set. The secret of getting a big crop of delicious strawberries is to give each runner plant ample space for its roots. No plant should be nearer than six inches to another.

If space is very limited one can keep the strawberries in individual hills or plants by pinching off the runner sprouts. It is perfectly possible to harvest a crop of a quart per plant. Three or four times during the summer scatter about a quarter of a cup of fertilizer, 5-8-7, around each plant, not too close to the crown.

For varieties, the following are good: strawberry, Catskill; blackberry, Eldorado; raspberry, Latham; asparagus, Martha Washington; rhubarb, McDonald. If one has an acid spot, it's fun to try cultivated blueberries; and if local restrictions permit, a bush of two of currants and gooseberries will add other delicious fruits for jellies and preserves.—H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature

Exhibit to Show Garden Watering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Various processes by which farm gardens may be watered during dry seasons will be a feature of the livestock and better farming train to be operated in South Carolina Sept. 8 to Oct. 1 by Clemson College extension service, co-operating railroads, and other interested agencies, D. W. Watkins announced here.

"Thousands of farm families in South Carolina can have better year-round gardens by utilizing wells, streams, ponds and other sources of water supply on the farm to furnish supplemental irrigation during dry spells," Mr. Watkins pointed out. "The cost of applying water to the farm garden is negligible in comparison with benefits to be gained. Small streams often can be dammed temporarily and water diverted to a garden spot without any cost other than labor on the farm. Ordinary household water systems can be utilized for applying water to the garden.

"Small gas engines and electric motors can be used economically for pumping water from streams or ponds to garden spots that are located above these sources of supply. The irrigation exhibit in the Better Farm Living Train will show models and actual equipment used in applying water to gardens.

Typing Marathon By 923 Word Lead

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Canada defeated the United States by a 923-word margin Sept. 7 in the Canadian National Exhibition's third international typing marathon run off over a two-week period before more than 250,000 spectators.

That sort of a windup is practically a photo finish in typewriting competition since Canada lost in 1939 by 35,666 words and won last year by 119,036.

Punching the keys in relays, the 12-member teams had pounded out more than 1,700,000 words each on each of two typewriters in use, or nearly through a second complete transcription of the competition copy—the five volumes of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Public Papers and Addresses."

Minus penalties, the Canadians averaged 88.34 words and the Americans 88.26 per minute.

Wiedemann Turns Up In Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 9 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul-General at San Francisco, turned up here today and said he was in South America "on a special mission."

The former German Consul-General at San Francisco arrived here last Friday aboard an Italian trans-Atlantic Lati passenger plane, it was disclosed yesterday. He said he would fly to Buenos Aires Wednesday.

Captain Wiedman, a close friend of Adolf Hitler, was among 500 Germans and Italians who sailed from New York for Lisbon aboard the U. S. Navy transport West Point July 15 in an exchange of United States and Axis Consular officials and their families.

U. S. Squeezes Axis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 9 (AP)—Argentina and the United States are near an agreement which will close one of the few remaining routes over which Axis powers get Western Hemisphere materials vital to defenses on this side of the Atlantic, according to authorized sources.

A contract under which the United States would buy all Argentine-produced defense minerals—some of which now are reaching Germany by way of the Italian South Atlantic air service and going by ship to Japan—still has to be signed, but these informants said "the signature may come any day."

The agreement would be similar to those already made by Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Other South American countries are joining in an effort to keep the Western Hemisphere's war-making materials in this hemisphere.

A United States offer, disclosed in Washington yesterday, to buy the full Argentine mineral production is the third of four major steps toward an Argentine-United States agreement.

The first was Congressional action taken in the recent defense law and the second was an executive decree, effective this month, controlling exports. The fourth will be to fix a price below current Japanese bids but which will guarantee long-term revenue, whereas Japanese buying is sporadic.

Gen. Benjamin Menendez, who was arrested early this year on a charge of plotting to overthrow the Government, has admitted authorship of an article appearing in the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero under his name and advising the country to "eliminate politicians."

"Yes, I wrote it," the General said upon leaving the War Office to which he was summoned to affirm or deny personally that he wrote the article.

He has been on the temporary retirement list since his arrest on the plot charge.

German Arrested

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 9 (AP)—A German was arrested by national police here yesterday, it was learned reliably, following a raid in which a stock of hand-grenades was discovered in his home. The man's name and other details were withheld.

Roosevelt and Lindbergh

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to the Nation Thursday night will be brought to the hall at which Charles A. Lindbergh is scheduled to speak here. America First Committee officials said loudspeakers will carry the President's address before Mr. Lindbergh talks.

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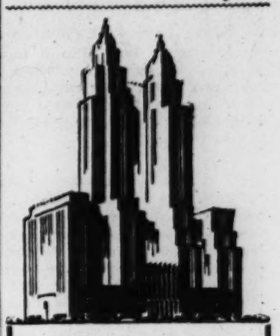

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The Home Forum

Another Moving Day

IT WAS THE DAY my friends were moving. I hope they did not notice when I drove my car quietly along their suburban road. Pityingly? Rather, not. With a temptation to envy, really, particularly when I saw the telephone man's truck standing in the new driveway. For I recalled what fun I had had, caught up in the identical predicament, only two years ago.

* * *

For weeks I had been appalled at the prospect. That I, single-handed, should be confronted with the responsibility of moving the innumerable and heterogeneous belongings of three grown persons from an apartment to a house—that was nothing less than stupendous. I, the least practical of persons. I, who have never spoken the language of plumbers and gas-fitters, of movers and window-washers, not even of carpenters and telephone men.

The night before it happened, I could not sleep. I paced up and down the bare floor of the long corridor over which my heels pounded ominously, catching my garments now and then on ugly nails protruding from wooden boxes; wondering what the men would do with the swinging pendulum of the heirloom clock from Scotland; hoping they would be gentle with the ship model which had been the pride of our mantelshelf; praying they would not maltreat my books which were already thrust ignominiously, head-first, into rough packing cases.

* * *

I had just swallowed a makeshift breakfast, set down on one corner of a cluttered table when, suddenly, like a benevolent avalanche, the movers were there. Whereupon I became of no importance whatever. My role was to keep out of the way. As simple as that. And, once I had grasped it, the adventure began to be a complete lark. I stopped worrying over the books and my two Chelsea figurines and the ship model. I saw how the men moved swiftly and expertly to cope with such details as the finials unscrewed from the tops of lamp-shades; how they overlooked nothing; how every smallest adjunct had its right place into which it slipped naturally and comfortably. I looked outside and saw that marvel of a giant truck into which all these belongings were to be put. That glance marked another degree of surrender. Humbly I watched and admired; and presently I got into my car and drove to the new house. I longed to see what would happen next.

* * *

Did I say my task was to be single-handed? As things developed, there were so many helpers that I remained a mere figurehead. The movers swung their way in and out, my familiar possessions on their strong backs; and they seemed to know by instinct where to set them down. Well, perhaps I remarked casually as they passed me where I stood in the hall: upstairs or down, this room or that. It was no trouble. It just came about spontaneously. And, before I knew where I was, the men had finished. We even found a wristwatch which one of them had taken off and put safely away somewhere—we could not for a while remember where. But now there it was, snuggled inside one of my desk drawers. They clumped themselves out, stepped back into their giant truck, now empty. And that was that.

But it was by no means the most exciting part of the day. For there were manifold activities in progress in that new house—all in utter detachment from me and yet in accordance with order and necessity. People sprang up from all sides, to perform endless small services of which I had never dreamed.

* * *

A cleaning-woman, for instance, came up from the basement and stood suddenly before me, in a spirit of challenge. There was rust in the set-tubs in the laundry. Never in the world would she be able to put the clothes to soak in preparation for tomorrow's laundress. For a moment, I was horrified. What did one do about rust? Somebody was standing near. What matter that it was someone who designed gardens and had come to pass an appraising eye over the ground available for mine? I must have looked appealing. For in a trice she was off down the cellar stairs and up again. "Tell her to find the Dutch Cleanser. I know it will come off if she scrubs hard enough." And, of course, it did.

Then there was the business of the dining-room buzzer, which was supposed to cower silently beneath the table. It had not been needed and yet, whenever anyone crossed even a remote corner of the dining-room floor, that buzzer sounded furiously. All sorts of people came running and had to be sent away again. The bell was invisible. No one was stepping on it. Yet every few minutes—a loud summons which finally produced in us a mood almost hysterical. In the end, no electrician being at hand, the interior decorator's man discovered, by burrowing beneath the rug, that our footsteps somehow set the electric wire in motion. And that was easily corrected.

* * *

The telephone company's man came, of course. Could he bore a hole here? Or would there be better? No, he didn't see how he could possibly make an extension into the servant's wing without—well, without whatever it was he had to have or do. But it was settled before long and he went off. And presently someone decided it would be interesting to find out if the telephone worked. It didn't. So loud wails of despair arose. Later we were going to send for that man to come back and complete his work, when somebody else thought of trying it again. Presto! it worked perfectly.

* * *

And there was, for hours, the problem of the gas men. In that house everything was run by gas, it seemed: the heater, the refrigerator, everything. Since the weather was still warm, it was the refrigerator which mattered. But could we get the gas men to connect that refrigerator? For a long time, we could not. The butter was melting and the vegetables were looking no crisper and fresher, while we waited upon the will of those gas men. They arrived always in pairs, quite cheerfully. Each pair we would hail with relief. Now, at last, the trick would be done. They had brought plenty of tools this time; they had an air of efficiency and high intent. But they would turn one small switch, or cut one plug, or merely glance critically at certain dark underpinnings of the refrigerator; and then prepare to leave. "All right now?" we would inquire. "The gas is connected?" But, oh no! They said they had done their bit, but it remained for their successors to finish the job.

So we telephoned and we sent people to summon more gas men—and ever more. Each pair would do one slight service and depart, smugly satisfied with their contribution, but leaving us no better off than we were before. I lost count of how many gas men came. All afternoon they were in and out, but never quite accomplishing the thing we hoped for. Then one pair, promising to be the last, refused stonily to do anything for a time. For the reason that a town law insisted there must be an open space of two feet above the top of that refrigerator. What, pray, did we propose to do about that smoothly painted gray-green shelf which reached to within a few inches of the top of our particular ice-chest? Here, clearly, loomed another crisis. But, in the nick of time, someone discovered a carpenter in the offing; so he was summoned and persuaded then and there to saw off that gray-green shelf. At last, we had our refrigerator in working order.

* * *

That night, when I went to bed in a house astonishingly ecognizable as mine, I lay and counted as nearly as I could how many men had been there that day. They numbered nineteen. The interior decorator and his two men—so I counted them off on my fingers in the wakeful dark—the telephone man, the electrician, the gas men, the actual movers who had been in attendance upon the giant truck, even the driver of a baker's wagon who appeared at the door with his enticing tray.

Let no one imagine he could, even if he chose, move single-handed. The things I learned, too, about the labors of electricians, about the righteous activities of plumbers and gas men, of carpenters and window-cleaners! It was for me the equivalent of a college education. Never since have I felt quite the same about those who can cope with the countless tasks of a household. Just as I've never relinquished a sympathetic feeling for salespeople since I once sold books, briefly, in a shop.

* * *

Sorry for my friends who are in process of moving? I should think not. Envious, if anything. I can savor the excitements of their days, the subtle satisfaction of seeing their furniture slide into the waiting places, the sheer delight of watching a new home come into harmonious being.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SWANS IN FLIGHT": *A Water Color by Rex Brasher*

THIS WATER color of whistling swans in flight is one of a series of paintings of bird life in North America by the naturalist-artist, Rex Brasher. Like his famous predecessor in the field, Audubon, Brasher has spent most of his life studying birds. He began by sketching his father's collection of mounted birds, and, as he grew older, he roamed the country, supporting himself in all sorts of ways in order to be free to seek out rare and unfamiliar varieties. He has recorded in detail 1,201 species and subspecies in 874 paintings, which constitute a major contribution to ornithology. In them he has managed to combine accuracy with the fundamentals of good design.

This painting shows to advantage his ability to handle light and his concern for decorative patterns. The atmosphere of a luminous moonlight night is suggested by the purple-gray sky and water, the deeper shadows, and the silvery washes of reflected light. Characteristically, the swans are depicted in movement against their natural background.

H. H. A.

"En hurtig Overgang til Himlen"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET ER EN kendt Sag, at enhver Rejse føles mere fri og fornøjelig, naar den foretages uden for megen Bagage. Paa samme Maade finder Mennesket paa sin mentale Rejse mod Aandens Rige Vejen mere harmonisk, efterhaanden som han opgiver fejlagtig Tænkning—Frygt og materielle Ønsker. Et gammelt Ord taler om at finde "Himlen hele Vejen mod Himlen", og dette betegner i Sandhed en mulig Indstilling, som er i høj Grad attraaværdig. Det vil maaske ikke lykkes at komme uden om de forskellige Hindringer, som prøver paa at besætte vor Vej fremad, men ved disciplineret og aandeliggjort Tænkning kan vi overvinde dem. Vi kan bringe de selvlavede Vanskeligheder ned til det mindst mulige og manifestere et roligt Herredømme, naar vi stilles over for Problemer, der synes at overstige, hvad vi er i Stand til at beherske.

Store Løfter strømmer gennem disse Linjer i *Miscellaneous Writings* af Mary Baker Eddy (S. 205 og 206): "De dødelige, som paa Tidens Kyst lærer at forstaa Kristen Videnskab og lever, hvad de lærer, opnaar en hurtig Overgang til Himlen,—den Akse, hvorom alle Revolutioner har drejet, i Naturen, i Samfundet eller i Religion, de første tjener den sidste,—fra Omskiften til Stadighed, fra det mudrede til det klare, fra det matte til det ophøjede, fra Yderligheder til det afbalancerede." Kristen Videnskab gør os det muligt at naa frem til en praktisk Forstaaelse af vort aandelige Selv, som er eet med Gud, det altomfattende gode, og saaledes at se Forfalskningen i den materielle Skabelse. Ved at ræsonnere ud fra denne Sindets Videnskab har Mennesker opnaaet en bekræftende Indstilling over for Livet. En stadig Forventning om det gode og en lykkelig Opnaaelse heraf erkendes som Særkende for kristen videnskabelig Tænkning.

At indstille sin Tanke efter Aandens Norm kræver, at man urokkelig følger Guds Lov. Man kan aldrig med Held løse matematiske Problemer uden en nøjagtig Anvendelse af Reglerne, og paa samme Maade kan man i Kristen Videnskab ikke demonstrere sin Gud-givne Ret til Rigdom, Sundhed og den rette Udfoldelse, medens man stadig tror paa en materiel Aarsag. Kristen Videnskab lærer Sindets, Aandens uangribelige Overhøjhed. En dyb og inderlig Erkendelse af Gud som det ene og eneste skabende Sind og af Harmonien og Fuldstændigheden i Hans Skabelse udelukker det dødelige Begrebs falske Forestillinger—Uretfærdigheder, Frygt, Disharmoni og Begrænsning.

Mrs. Eddy har skrevet (*ibid.*, S. 267): "En Fugl, hvis højre Vinge flagrer for at stige opad, medens den venstre trækker nedad, falder til Jorden. Begge Vinger maa sprede sine Fjer for at kunne naa op i de tyndere Luftlag paa Flugten opad." Det fremgaar ganske logisk af disse Ord, at vi ikke kan indstille os paa to modsatte Ting. Man kan følgelig aldrig opnaa de rigtige Resultater, dersom man stadig enten af Forkærlighed eller af Frygt klynger sig til falske Begreber om en materiel Tilværelse, medens man forsøger at løse et Problem i Lyset af Sandheden. Man kan f.Eks. ikke fyldestgørende bekræfte Sandheden om Gud og Menneske og paa samme Tid give sig hen i Vildfarelser som Kritik, Selvretfærdighed og Mismod. Det er især af stor Betydning at holde fast ved sin Overbevisning om Sindets Overhøjhed og sin Evne til at opnaa en Forstaaelse af det aandelige Selv. I Stedet for at undre sig over fejlagtige Forhold og ærgre sig over Hjemsøgelser vil man saaledes kunne se ud over Forestillinger om en materiel Tilværelse og opleve Helbredelse.

Da nu vort Maal er Himlen, Fuldkommenheden, hvorfor saa ikke kæmpe for at naa det her og nu i Stedet for at vente, til vi "faar Tid" (Apostlenes Gerninger 24:25)? Lydighed mod det guddommelige Princip og Kærlighed til det gode er det virkelige Menneske medfødt. De sataniske Suggestioner om det modsatte kræver imidlertid vor rolige og aarvaagne Benægtelse. Verdslige Interesser, trælbindende Tilbøjeligheder og alle det kødelige Sinds forskellige ørkesløse og trættende Insinuationer kan aldrig bringe Lykke eller Frelse og vil aldrig kunne opveje Retfærdighedens og Renhedens Glæder. "For at Aanden kan blive eneraadende i Demonstrationen, maa den være eneraadende i vore Hjerter, og vi maa iklædes guddommelig Kraft." Dette er Mrs. Eddys Ord paa Side 28 i "Tilbageblik og Indblik". Vildfarelsens Mesmerisme vil gerne arbejde paa at faa os til at tro, at falsk Kærlighed og falske Tanker hører os til, og derved prøver Intetheden paa at komme inden for vor Bevidsthed som et noget. Det er følgelig nødvendigt at holde fast ved den sande Tilværelses Kendsgerninger.

En Erkendelse af Muligheden af nu at opnaa den sande Opfattelse af Tilværelsen, og en Stræben efter at opgive materielle Forestillinger og Indrømmelser saa hurtigt, det lader sig gøre—denne Indstilling sparer os megen unødvendig Lidelse. Det er urigtigt at tro, at man maa gøre sine bitre Erfaringer for at kunne udvikle sig aandeligt og lære det rette. Man behøver ikke først at nære onde Forestillinger for at kunne se det forkerte i dem. Vi kan snarere Time for Time lære at uddrive ethvert Syndens Krav, saa snart det melder sig, og modstaa Fristelser, medens vi paa samme Tid stræber efter at give Udtryk for Egenskaber som Maadehold, Medfølelse, Mod, Ydmyghed og Retskaffenhed. I en stadig større Udfoldelse af Livets sande Idé opnaar vi da et fuldere Maal af Herredømme, Kraft og lykkelige Resultater.

I Virkeligheden lever vi i Evigheden, i den himmelske Bevidsthed om Enhed med det guddommelige. Vi berøres eller paavirkes saaledes ikke virkelig af de dødelige Forestillinger, der er forbundne med Tid, Umodenhed, Udvikling og Forfald. Vor Opvaagnen til aandelig Fuldstændighed kommer med vor Visions Klarhed, vor Troskab og Oprigtighed. Vi kan i fuldeste Maal stole paa, at vor himmelske Fader-Moder arbejder med os mod dette herlige Maal, for som Paulus siger i sit andet Brev til Korinthierne (2:14): "Gud ske Tak, som altid fører os i Sejrstog i Kristus og lader sin Kundskabs Duft blive kendelig ved os paa ethvert Sted."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Strategy

Something about the orchard ground—
Fragrance and sunlight, and bees around
His ladder leaning against the dawn,
Got into him and his baskets, too,
And he put more big apples on
The bottom—chuckling, as if he knew
How pleased the people would be about
Such big red apples rolling out
On top, for them, from what had been
The bottom, for him, when he put them in—
The strategy has shown no lack
Of reasons for people coming back.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"Rapid transit to heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS well known that any journey is more free and joyous when it is undertaken without excess baggage. So, the individual in his mental journey Spiritward finds his way more harmonious as he relinquishes erroneous thinking—fear and material desires. Someone has referred to finding "heaven all the way to heaven," and surely this represents a potential attitude eminently desirable. One may not succeed in avoiding the various obstacles that would beset his forward path, but he can, through disciplined and spiritualized thinking, surmount them. He can minimize self-imposed difficulties, and manifest serene dominion in facing those problems that seem beyond his control.

Great promise permeates these lines from "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy (pp. 205, 206): "Mortals who on the shores of time learn Christian Science, and live what they learn, take rapid transit to heaven,—the hinge on which have turned all revolutions, natural, civil, or religious, the former being servant to the latter,—from flux to permanence, from foul to pure, from torpid to serene, from extremes to intermediate." Christian Science enables one to gain a workable understanding of spiritual selfhood, which is at one with God, all-inclusive good, and thus to see the counterfeit nature of material creation. By reasoning along the lines of this Science of Mind individuals have gained an affirmative attitude towards life. A constant expectancy of good and its successful achievement is recognized as characteristic of Christianly scientific thinking.

Conforming thought to the standard of Spirit demands unfaltering adherence to the law of God. One cannot successfully solve mathematical problems without precise application of the rules; and likewise, in Christian Science, one cannot demonstrate his God-given right to abundance, health, and right activity while still believing in matter as causative. Christian Science teaches the unimpeachable supremacy of Mind, Spirit. A whole-hearted acknowledgment of God as the one creative Mind, and of the harmony and completeness of His creation, excludes false beliefs of mortal sense—inequalities, fear, discord, and limitation.

Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 267): "The bird whose right wing flutters to soar, while the left beats its way downward, falls to the earth. Both wings must be plumed for rarefied atmospheres and upward flight." The implication in the statement admits of no divided allegiance. Therefore one cannot achieve correct results who yet clings fondly or fearfully to false beliefs of existence as material, while attempting to solve a problem in the light of Truth. For instance, one cannot effectually affirm the truth about God and man while indulging in errors, such as criticism, self-justification, and discouragement. It is particularly important for one to maintain his conviction of Mind's supremacy and his ability to attain to the understanding of spiritual selfhood. Instead of wondering about an erroneous condition and fretting over trials, he thus is enabled to see beyond the belief of existence as material, and to experience healing.

Since the goal is heaven, perfection, why not strive to attain it here and now, instead of tarrying until "a convenient season" (Acts 24:25)? Obedience to divine Principle and love of the good are innate in the real man. However, the Satanic suggestions to the contrary require our sober and alert denial. Worldly pursuits, enslaving tendencies, and all the various marauding insinuations of the carnal mind can never give satisfaction or salvation, and are never substitutes for the joys of righteousness and purity. "For Spirit to be supreme in demonstration, it must be supreme in our affections, and we must be clad with divine power." So states Mrs. Eddy on page 28 of "Retrospection and Introspection." Error's mesmerism would operate to make us believe that false affections and thoughts are our own, and thereby nothingness would enter the portals of our consciousness as something. Hence, the need to stand fast for the facts of true being.

A recognition of the possibility of securing now the true sense of existence, and the effort to abandon material beliefs and concessions as rapidly as feasible—this position spares one much needless suffering. The argument is fallacious that one must undergo bitter experiences in order to develop spiritually and learn aright. One does not have first to entertain evil beliefs in order to see their wrongness. Rather can one hourly learn to cast out every incipient claim of sin and resist temptations, all the while endeavoring to express such qualities as temperance, compassion, courage, meekness, and integrity. Then in the progressive unfoldment of the true idea of Life there comes to that one a fuller measure of dominion, power, and fruition.

In reality we live in eternity, in the heavenly consciousness of oneness with divinity. Thus we are not really affected or actuated by the mortal beliefs allied to time, immaturity, development, and decay. The awakening to spiritual completeness comes with clarity of vision, fidelity, and sincerity. Towards this glorious end one can be richly assured that his heavenly Father-Mother is working with him, for as Paul says (II Corinthians 2:14), "Thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of his knowledge by us in every place."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Thus Was Vermont Settled

EARLY SETTLERS OF western Vermont merely moved from one frontier to another. They were, like their neighbors over the ridge, chiefly from Connecticut, but not from the long-established areas. They were reared on the still-raw border, and the border's forthright rowdiness accompanied them into the new land. . . . These made their first pitches in the lovely valley running north from the Massachusetts border between lofty mountain walls.

Agnosticism and downright atheism flourished early in the soil from which Mormonism, the Oneida Colony, and other more fantastic faiths later sprang. The bulk of the human stream that the Green Mountains split, so that it flowed along either side of the wilderness, was concerned with matters more immediate than salvation. Here was the country of which they had been told, rich in promise; withheld, so it seemed, for the advent of a people fitted to take and hold it. They had no doubt, then or later, that they were the appropriate, the ordained, people.

There was warrant for this belief. The qualities required for conquest of this land were theirs. They were a skilled and ingenious people, able with ax and auger as their only tools to build a log cabin, roof it with slabs of elm bark, and fashion the rough furniture it required. By immense labor, infinite contriving, and only primitive tools, they let spreading pools of sunlight into the forest's gloom, and in their centers established the bare necessities that might keep a family alive. They were inured to such enterprises. They solved with dexterity what unfamiliar problems this new wilderness presented. . . .

The man who wrought in the slowly dilating clearing lived off the wilderness on which he warred. Game was unbelievably plentiful. The streams were quick with trout. Salmon in dusky companies, shad in great schools, made their annual voyage up the larger, eastern rivers. These, with deer and bear, partridge and duck, were the pioneer's fare. . . .

When the cabin walls were at last complete, with doorway and, if this were a luxury-lover's effort, a window to be filled later with oiled paper cut therein, the labor was not half done. Rafters must be raised, a roof laid, chinks filled with mud, a stone fireplace built, and, above this, a chimney constructed of wattled clay. Then when the deft ax had wrought bedstead, table, settles, and a door of hewn slabs, the dwelling was ready for its occupants. Sometimes an uneven floor of puncheon logs was laid. More often, the level and packed earth served. . . .

Then a household bade farewell to old neighbors and began the journey north. At whatever season of the year the home was completed, they moved. If it were finished in the fall, winter did not deter them. Swamps were frozen, the ice of rivers made smooth roads. Whenever, however, they came, hardship accompanied them.—FREDERIC VAN DE WATER, in "The Reluctant Republic." (New York: John Day.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Army and Navy Moving Toward Unification.....By Joseph G. Harrison

Not the least of the changes wrought by the Nazi concept of total war is that of a unified high command with absolute and close control over the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Frankly patterned on the German formula, the high command makes the same use of these onetime independent branches as the commanding general of an army would of his divisions.

Military reports of the remarkable German victory in Flanders last spring agree that no small part of it was due to the almost technically perfect coordination of the Army and the Air Force. This land and air co-ordination was so close that it seemed to observers as if but one branch of the service was attacking.

The same technique was applied in Poland, the Balkans and, to a lesser extent, in the present fighting in Russia. In the invasion of Norway all three branches of the armed forces worked together, as might have been the case had the Germans ever attempted an invasion of Britain.

Despite the fact that this new technique, which partially explains the terrible efficiency of the blitzkrieg, runs directly counter to the old-fashioned concept of independent services so cherished by the "brass hats" everywhere, its success at the hands of the Germans has forced its acceptance by some other nations.

Acceptance of Co-operation

Although little has been said of it, this new method has found significant acceptance here in the War and Navy Departments. Replacing the strong jealousy of World War days, there has come about a spirit of co-operation which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently characterized as remarkable and noteworthy.

Although the Army and the Navy has not yet worked out in fullest detail this new system of mutual effort, it has gone far enough to enhance very greatly the efficiency of America's armed forces. It is a large-scale application of the very old military maxim, "Never divide your forces in the face of the enemy." Only now, instead of refusing to divide an army or a fleet, Washington is refusing to divide its Army, Navy, and Air Force—tying the three together for the maximum in offensive and defensive power.

Behind this new orientation of American military and naval policy are President Roosevelt, the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark.

Under their direction the War and Navy Departments have named a joint strategy board and a joint planning board. The former meets once a week to outline general strategy in relation to all specific international problems which might call for the use of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force. The latter meets once a day to translate the decisions of the strategy board into actual battle plans ready for any emergency.

Comparison of Methods

An interesting comparison can be drawn between the working of the German and American methods of co-ordinating military, naval and aerial effort.

At the top in Germany stands Chancellor Hitler who delegates power to Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, who, in turn, has direct responsibility for the Army, Navy and Air Force. When Hitler and the German General Staff have decided upon a military move, General Keitel appoints a commander for the enterprise and selects those units from the Army, Navy and Air Force deemed necessary and places them under the chosen commander. These then work together like the 11 members on a football team.

In Washington today, President Roosevelt is roughly analogous to Hitler, while General Marshall and Admiral Stark, working in unison and through the planning board, occupy much the same position as General Keitel. Thus when the United States wishes to plan for a military move, such as a possible seizure of a hostile island in the Caribbean or the Atlantic, a task force is chosen from the Army, Navy, and Army Air Corps and placed under a commander. This commander is then free to use the component parts as a team, co-ordinating their activity and producing the greatest efficiency and force.

This co-ordination was apparent in the American occupation of Iceland. At present a Marine Corps officer is in charge, although an Army man is expected to take over when full occupation by army units is completed.

In the opinion of many, the most likely change to be wrought by the increasing efficiency demanded by modern war is that, instead of having a Secretary of War and a Secretary of Navy in the Cabinet, there will be a Secretary of Warfare, who will have the Secretaries of War and Navy as executive and advisory assistants.

This change is viewed as a logical one since it is recognized that each branch of the Nation's armed force is more and more dependent upon the others and reaches its greatest efficiency only when used in conjunction with the companion services.

The Country Speaks: Michigan

Auto Industry in High Gear for Defense.....By Ralph W. Cessna

Demonstrating tanks and antiaircraft guns and army trucks isn't usually the way automobile manufacturers seek to impress their newspaper friends with the high qualities of the new model cars. But automobile previews this year are taking the form of defense production tours. Glimpses of the new cars come as incidental features of these "parties."

The answer is of course that while the automobile folks know that they won't have much trouble selling all the cars they will be able to make under the new production restrictions, and that thus there isn't the usual need right at the moment to create good will for the purpose of encouraging sales, they know that they still must keep their friends, keep their names before the public, and preserve their markets for other times. They are doing this by dramatically calling attention to their part in the defense production program.

And a most important part it is; one might say even the most important part, in this era of mechanized warfare. There is every reason for the automobile manufacturers to be proud of the job they are doing, to do a bit of "crowing" about it to us, the public, to whom in normal times they must appeal in order to sell their cars.

There has been delay in putting this defense production machinery into high gear. Some of the delay is understandable even to the layman, for we all can see that to build 28-ton tanks you must put up a new building and prepare new machines, and train new skills. Other delays, less understandable to an impatient public, stem from the difficulties inherent in an operation depending jointly on the nonindustrial army, and nonmilitary industry.

But nowhere have delays been even slightly intentional. Nor have they been due to basic confusion or lack of objective. It is all due to the difficulties of performing a most intricate and gigantic job, an attempt to do in a year what it took Hitler eight years to accomplish.

As one automobile maker said: "The hard things it takes us a while to do. The impossible things—well, that takes a little longer."

The important thing is that these automobile makers have just about accomplished the impossible, in spite of delays, in spite of open and subtle sabotage from without.

It's like a fruit tree, which grows and bears according to the season and not according to thet amount of wishing and pleading of those who want its fruit. These automobile defense production trees are about to bear fruit. Some are bearing now. It has taken time, but not as long as it would have taken had not the automobile industry been trained to do difficult things, and do them a bit better each time it tried.

Even if these automobile makers had had no patriotic inspiration—and of course they do have it, just as much as anyone else—but even though they had none, they would be doing a top-notch job in this defense materials program. They take an intense professional pride in doing a good job, in doing something difficult, or something "impossible." They do it every year with their automobiles. They have been given a chance now to do it with tanks and guns and trucks and airplanes—and they love it.

Just for instance, the Chrysler Corporation is ready to go into production of 40 mm. Bofors antiaircraft guns. In making those guns in Sweden, the manufacturers have always before planned on literally almost hundreds of hours of grinding and filing and machining in order to fit together properly the thousands of individual parts of each gun.

Chrysler engineers were told to cut down this final assembly time. They worked out processes whereby these parts now come to the assembly line in such shape as to require only a few hours of fitting. How did they do it? That's for an engineer to understand, but it took a lot of thinking, and a lot of time, and money, and work.

So we can be just as proud of our automobile makers as they are proud of their job. And what's more, in spite of the curtailment of passenger car production which we are about to face, we can look forward to the time, after this war emergency, when these plants will be turning out for our use automobiles of a quality that even now we can only imagine.

To Change the Subject:

Booths for Doodlers; Why Not for Reporters?.....By Josephine Ripley

We hear that in West Orange, N. J., they have a telephone booth for doodlers. It's equipped with blackboards, chalk, and an eraser.

Anything which introduces a modern note into that most neglected of human inventions, the public telephone booth, should bring cheers from the whole human race. We cheer. But why, I ask, all this fuss over the doodler? Why not a telephone booth for reporters?

I know of no more consistent patrons, and, modestly, no more deserving beneficiaries of the inventor's genius should it be applied to that tin-lined box with a door, commonly known among us as the "torture cell."

Consider for a moment the plight of the panting scribe today as he rushes to the nearest public phone booth, with a handful of notes, a red hot story—or anyway a story—and maybe 10 minutes "to make the edition."

He plunges into the booth, slams the door. There he is, sealed like an Egyptian mummy in an airtight box. In the blinding glare of a 10 watt bulb, he tries to decipher his notes, as he digs for a nickel to dial the city desk.

In my own case, there's the added impediment of a pocketbook—usually a large one to allow for notebook and paper. With sheaf of notes clutched in one hand, purse in the other, we gingerly stand on one foot as we raise a knee, balance the purse on it, and extract our nickel.

Now comes the problem of where to put the purse. We try to wedge it into a corner of the abbreviated shelf under the 'phone. It won't stay. It's too big and topples off on the floor. We let it stay.

There's the City Editor now. We give him the gist of the story. Fine! He turns us over to the rewrite man.

We discover to our consternation in the meantime that one of our precious sheets of notes has fluttered to the floor. Now, there are two ways to retrieve articles from the floor in a telephone booth. One is to open the door to allow for bending space, in which case, of course, the light goes out.

Gymnastic Training Helps

The other is to place the back flat against the side wall of the booth, and with body erect lower one's self into what is known in gymnastic classes as a deep knee bend. You may remember.

From this position, one may run one's hand over the floor until it comes in contact with the lost article. In the meantime, the receiver is left to dangle at the end of the cord and the rewrite man to wonder what has become of us.

By this time, the booth has become slightly humid, to put it mildly, and we shed our coat. That, too, we deposit on the floor, there being nothing to hang it on except the telephone mouthpiece, which we need in our business.

At last we are ready. With receiver in left hand, notes in right, we scream into the 'phone. For some mysterious reason the man in the office doesn't seem to hear us. "Get up closer to the 'phone," he shouts.

We discover the trouble. The mouthpiece has relaxed, and is on a nice, chummy level with our chin. We get that adjusted, temporarily anyway, and begin again.

Pages of notes drift to the floor as we finish with them. We haven't yet become sufficiently sleight-of-hand to hold our notes and slip the used ones to the back of the pack at the same time. Of course, we may catch onto it. But in our present stage, it takes two hands to shuffle our papers, and we have to leave both receiver and rewrite man dangling again.

By this time several people have gathered in front of the door. They look annoyed. We just ignore them, and go on with our story, laboriously spelling out proper names—A for alphabet, N for nobody.

It gets unbearably hot, and we open the door a crack for air, whereupon the waiters get ready to pounce, and we quickly slam it to again. "We had to get some fresh air," we explain to the man at the other end of the line.

"What?" he bellows. "Who had red hair?"

"No! no!" And so on unto the deadline, when we hang up, weak and spent, pick up our belongings from the floor, plenty of dirty looks from the waiters outside, and wonder how we ever got roped into this kind of a game anyway.

But to get back to the booth—if we must. In an age when "modern conveniences" have become standard equipment, what's the matter with including some of these in a telephone booth?

Our own suggestion would be a bit of streamlining, to begin with. And certainly air-conditioning. We'd like a bench, too, to sit on, and a shelf for our papers. Indirect lighting, also, if you please.

At any rate, if doodlers are going to have booths designed for them, I want to put in my nickel's worth for the long-suffering reporter. A booth for doodlers, indeed!

Refugees Find Ecuadorean Skies Silver Lined

Bolivar Farm haven for Spaniards whose first efforts in New World met failure.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

From Spain to France, to the Dominican Republic, to Ecuador—from hopelessness to haven, from misery to mercy. So came the Spanish refugees who today make the forests beyond Quito ring with their axes, whose fields are bright with produce and whose roosters crow in the new South American dawn.

This is the brief story of 50—not 5,000—Spanish men, women and children—Loyalists, not Reds—who were able to come to Ecuador because a group of Americans, banded together as the New World Resettlement Fund, planned and financed the way. This is the story of a pioneer project that has worked, charting the path for other refugee efforts which may follow in the course of the world's readjustment.

These 50 were among the thousands who crossed the Pyrenees into France when Loyalist Spain fell. Picked as eager colonists, they had then gone to the Dominican Republic, in the West Indies, but had been herded into barren regions where earning a living was an impossibility. And then, when hope was low, they received a chance to migrate, and early in 1941 they arrived in Ecuador—they and their 69 suitcases, four bicycles, three chickens, several dolls and toys and one hairless brown puppy.

It was in the spring of 1939, soon after Madrid surrendered, that the New World Resettlement Fund was organized in New York by Americans, some of Spanish descent, to resettle Spanish refugees in Latin America. Ecuador seemed to offer the most opportunities, so in May, 1940, John Dos Passos, the author whose name had traveled before him, visited the little Republic astride the Equator and signed a contract with its Government which allows the Fund to settle 5,000 families there within five years.

The Three "R's"
Schoolmaster Quilez with his pupils at Bolivar Farm.

Land Obtained

The next step was to obtain land, and so the Fund purchased a 741-acre farm in the Saloya region, on the automobile road from Quito, a tract largely forest-covered and high enough—from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level—to guarantee a bracing climate. The land cost only $400 and another 400-acre tract adjoining was obtained for $27 more, the price being low because it is off the highway.

Fund officials went next to the Dominican Republic, with Ecuador helpfully sending along a consul, where from the waiting refugees a band of 50 colonists was chosen, picked for their love of the good earth, their experience in farming and kindred arts.

There had been opposition to the scheme in Ecuador. Clerical interests feared an influx of "Reds." Conservatives wondered if merchants and men of the professional classes, of which they were already sufficient in the country, might not get in somehow. But Dr. Carlos Andrade Marin, Minister of Colonization, said that if the Ecuadorian consuls could not weed out improper guests and assure that only farmers, and no Communists, came in, they were palpably inefficient.

The larger interests of Ecuador prevailed, which held that the country could well import families which would increase its percentage of white blood; families which would improve Ecuadorian agriculture, carried on primitively by Indians; families with a high intelligence rating.

Luisa Comes, Too

So they came—Carmen with her doll, Luisa, which had been "wounded" by shrapnel as her family was escaping from Spain; Quilez, the teacher, who quickly gathered the youngsters to him and began grammar classes, and the others, old and young. One man was an expert in the setting of Spanish tile roofs, of which the colony was soon to boast; another understood the business of building corduroy roads, and the women were apt with the needle, as are farm wives generally.

Days and weeks passed, without siestas. A two-story, ten-room house, the first shelter, was nailed up in four weeks. Lumber was purchased from a Czech family found operating a saw mill near by, and the building of individual houses, with tiled roofs, began. By the end of September, it is expected each family will have a dwelling of its own.

Within two months at Simon Bolivar Farm—for that is what the refugees named it—they were eating home grown cabbages and cauliflower. All the children had put on weight. Letters to the Fund said "four of the cows will calve soon, and the flock of hens is thriving." Short months before, these people had pinched their way through disheartening days of battle and hunger as Spain fought with itself. Now things were happening which were vital to the happiness of those bred to the farm.

Quilez, the teacher, expanding his activities, became barber as well, and thereby won for the colony a new livelihood. Meeting up with a group of charcoal makers, he bargained to provide them all with haircuts, and to throw in a good strong perfume as well, if they would teach the colonists how to prepare charcoal for the market. The bargain was faithfully carried out, and Simon Bolivar colony began to sell charcoal, as well as wood, in the markets of Quito, where the demand for wood fuel was high.

Leavening

The colonists next built an ordinary outdoor oven and proceeded to bake leavened bread. This being a luxury to towns of the region round about, the refugees soon found they had a steady demand for the fluffy white loaves, and further good will was established.

Reports received here from the colony say Ecuador's brush with Peru has not affected that region, which is west of Quito. On rainy days, the reports say, the men do indoor repairs or discuss development proposals in true "town-meeting" fashion. A lumber mill has been built and a schoolhouse is to be an early addition. A "library corner" has been started, the first books being donated by the Bolivar Society of Ecuador. A motor truck was bought by the Fund, so that the colony might be independent in matters of transportation.

According to Arthur Fried, resident manager who was organizer of agricultural co-operatives for the Ecuadorean Government, the colonists plan to continue raising their own produce, including pigs and chickens, and will look to profits from the sale of charcoal, fuel wood and lumber for the money with which to become self-sufficient.

Few colonies of Spanish refugees have written a successful history. Too often Communist agitation, or dishonest land dealing, has wrecked the experiment. The New World Resettlement Fund believes some of its success must be credited to the contract it has with Ecuador. This allows freedom of worship and permits colonists to become Ecuadorean citizens in two years, and it has been observed by the Government. The stipulation allowing free import of farm machinery and similar goods, and duty-free export of products, has been strictly observed and there has been no need to "grease the palms" of officials.

Lumber Transports
The material was produced in the Spanish colony.

Deposit With Government

For its part, the Fund deposits $700 with the Government for each family sent in—which may contain as many as seven members—and $400 for each single man, as assurance they will not become public charges. On the colonists' arrival, the money is refunded and used to buy shelter, food, farm equipment and general supplies for them.

Colonization Minister Marin visits the colony often, with a satisfied smile on his face, and the picture presented is indeed pleasant. Yet the Fund is, quite naturally, not content with its job. Fifty persons are a drop in the bucket when thousands of Spanish refugees are going hungry and hopeless in the camps of France or slaving on colonial works in Africa. If only more of them could reach New World haven, Fund officials sigh.

The Fund obtains its money through mail campaigns from private contributors and from labor unions, including the indefatigable International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The Children's Crusade for Children gave $1,000. At present there are 50 more refugees, certified as acceptable, waiting at Santo Domingo. To bring these in at $500 each, which is the estimated first year maintenance cost per person, would require $25,000—no small sum. The organization intends, somehow, to bring them in.

Meanwhile Carmen's doll, Luisa, has had her head repaired, and for all, memories of tortured Spain are fading out. The local citizenry likes its new neighbors. The settlement, indeed, threatens to become a model colony—a living example of what can be done, with right planning and adequate financing to resettle victims of Old World hatreds in the climes of the New World.

Wash Day
Water is piped from mountain springs to wash the settlers' clothes.

Welcome Call
Senor Avyso waves the dinner bell at Simon Bolivar.

NEWS ITEM- BERLIN - THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND IS PURCHASING WINTER EQUIPMENT IN ANTICIPATION OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA.
YOU WISH SOME WINTER HUNTING EQUIPMENT, MEIN HERR?
YES! I HAVEN'T CAUGHT THAT RUSSIAN BEAR YET
SHELLS
NAZI SPORTING GOODS STORE
YOU'LL NEED SOME HIGH BOOTS.
HAVE YOU ANY SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS THAT WILL TAKE ME TO MOSCOW QUICKLY?
-ALSO SOME REVERSIBLE SKIS -YOU KNOW- THE KIND THAT WILL GO BACKWARDS IF NECESSARY
?
MAYBE HUNTING BEARS ISN'T SUCH A GOOD IDEA AFTER ALL
TO MOSCOW
OUCH
I.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—September 9, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Mary D. Briggs, Postmaster Of Los Angeles, Cites Two Essentials For Executive Success

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The postmaster of the fifth largest post office in the United States is a woman. And mark you—her title is postmaster, not postmistress. On all official notices to the Los Angeles public posted in stations the city over, this matter is put very plainly in bold type: "Mary D. Briggs, Postmaster."

Washington is eager to emphasize this point. It means that a vastly important public service has abandoned sex distinctions.

I learned this from Mrs. Briggs when, for Today's Woman, I went to ask this delightful and somewhat motherly Government official what qualifications she thought essential to executive success for women. As holder of the ranking position in the Post Office Department for a woman, as President of the Business and Professional Women of Los Angeles, as social service worker and teacher of wide experience, and as the successful mother of four grown sons, Mrs. Briggs' opinion was worth seeking.

"Can women successfully fill executive positions usually held by men?" I asked, getting at the heart of my errand immediately.

Must Be Able

"They can if they can," was the witty answer. "A dull woman can't do a man's job, neither can a dull man do it. You've got to be able, well prepared. And, more or less, a woman has to make her own way, for this is still a man's world. You can't forget, however, that it's the men—the liberal-minded men—who have given women most of their opportunities.

"I really never thought of woman's work as problematic," Mrs. Briggs went on, "Certainly I don't believe that the issue is ever rightly a question of women versus men. I was brought up in a typically liberal American home, my husband was an ardent liberal, and there never was any intolerance of womanhood in our family. I think there is less of that everywhere today."

Women have held responsible places in America's postal system since before the Revolution, when four Englishwomen were made postmistresses (as they used to be called) "because they were able." That, in Mrs. Briggs' view, is the only reason for anyone's success, whether man or woman, although women may indeed do certain postal tasks better than some others. The last war proved them not too good at letter carrying, but Mrs. Briggs had an amusing story anent that subject to tell me.

There was once, it seems, a woman letter-carrier in Wales who retired at the young-old age of 91 years. In the course of her career she had walked 250,000 miles. And the reason she gave for retiring was that she was just beginning to get "a little tired"!

Unexpected Appointment

It certainly never occurred to Mrs. Briggs that she would have postal connections. Her husband, Henry B. R. Briggs, for long years a Scripps editor with newspaper assignments in many parts of the country, became postmaster in Los Angeles at a time when his eager championship of better working conditions was much needed in the local office. With his passing, someone was desired to carry on his high-minded policies, and, much to her amazement, his wife was asked to accept the appointment.

There's no assumed mannishness about Mrs. Briggs, as though the masculine-sounding title she got required a masculine manner. With a direct and winning graciousness, she presides in an office that has the elegant simplicity of a man's study about it, her petite femininity gaining stature through the contrast. It is a magnificent building that is her background—probably the handsomest post office in America today. Her at-homeness in it led me to suggest that no doubt homemaking is the best of preparations for executive success.

Decisiveness Essential

"No indeed," she surprised me by saying. "If I hadn't had business experience of my own, I wouldn't have been able to do this. You have to know people and you have to know how to act decisively."

"Decisiveness!" I exclaimed. "Isn't that the quality women executives are supposed to lack utterly?"

"It isn't a question of being man or woman," she insisted. "It's just—do you know what to do? Few men carry on their offices without women stenographers; they need their attention to detail. But an executive must know how to act quickly and how to delegate authority. If I ask a man to do a job, I give it to him to do and let him do it."

Be decisive; delegate authority—these are essentials for executive success, according to a woman whose rank in Government circles is exceeded only by one other, the member of the President's Cabinet. And another essential, practiced without side-stepping in the Los Angeles Post Office, is the utter conviction that "pull" is no substitute for merit. Mrs. Briggs holds that success comes from an inner compulsion to be useful and expansive.

Be Interested in Others

Another important quality, which she possesses, is an absorbing interest in everything and everyone, an interest which Mrs. Briggs has considered her good fortune since childhood.

"Our home was always full of interest for us," she told me. "Our mother was an Englishwoman who had taught at Andover Academy in Massachusetts, and our father had been a member of the Reconstruction legislature in Michigan. We didn't have a great deal, but we were never inhibited; we children did everything we wanted to, with only our sense of what mother would like to restrain us. We had music and books and a love of the intellectual. I had to earn my own way through school, and I put one brother through college and am just finishing the education of my fourth son, but I can't remember ever having had to envy anyone anything!"

Mrs. Briggs was brought up in Kalamazoo, Mich., and she says she can't imagine a nicer place to grow up in. But it never occurred to her that Kalamazoo would bound her life. Her father and mother sent her to the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia, whence she came home to teach, type for 12½ cents an hour, and do anything else to save enough to go to Columbia Teachers' College.

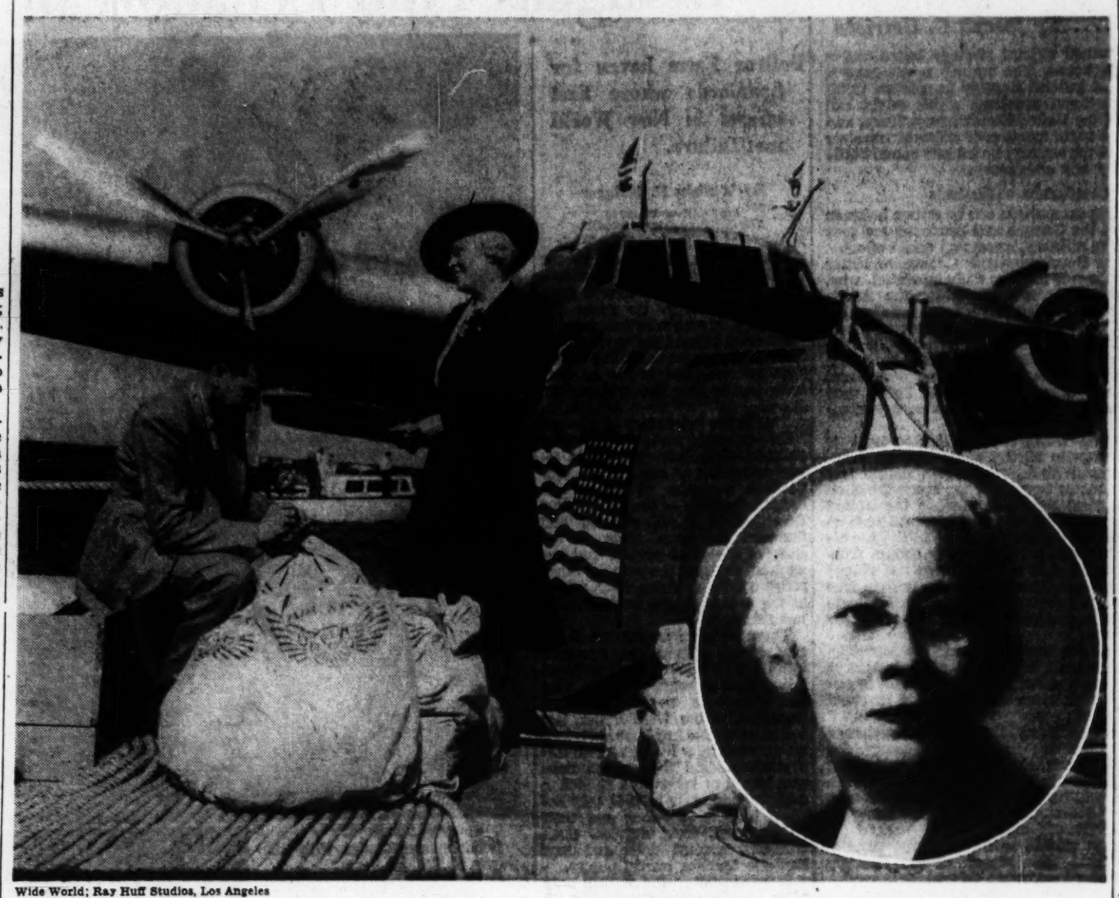
"I went, and because I had had experience, I was put to teaching in six months. One of my classes was the first to include Negro pupils, and Booker T. Washington came to observe. I got a great schooling in social service. When after eleven years of teaching I married Mr. Briggs, I retired to raise our four sons."

While she is evidently not dogmatic about career women having families, she clearly regards homemaking as a chief contribution to Americanism. She reminded me that her own boys were pretty well raised before she came into the Post Office. While at home, however, she kept close track of community needs, for she shared her husband's ardor for human betterment.

"The Post Office is a public trust," she said earnestly, "and I try to live mindful of that every minute of every day. That attitude, I am sure, wins universal respect. More and more people are demanding integrity of public officials. I am old-fashioned enough to be quite sure that there is no success without all the virtues.'

If you ask a Los Angeles postal employee why he likes the postmaster, he will tell you it is because her keen sense of social justice has secured for him the protection of marvelously improved working conditions. She has believed, for instance, in the forty-hour week—and she says it takes sympathy with an ideal to make it work. The average employee will also tell you, not without smiles, that when she greets him and the other 5,000 staff members at a meeting, there is something about her that makes them all want to sing, "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

Statistics pay Mrs. Briggs another tribute. They reveal that since she took office, local postal receipts have increased by about $5,000,000. So I ask myself, as a male reporter, "If a woman can't be an executive, Little Man—what then?"



Wide World; Ray Huff Studios, Los Angeles

Mrs. Mary D. Briggs (inset), Postmaster of Los Angeles, Calif., declares that the woman executive, like the man executive, must be capable, decisive, and willing to delegate authority. Above you see the woman who is head of the fifth largest post office in the United States, helping Carl Reck, Superintendent of Mails, Los Angeles, inspect the 15,000 pieces of first-class mail which went on the first flight of the American Clipper to New Zealand in June, 1940. Mrs. Briggs is a successful homemaker, too, the mother of four sons.

Canada's Newest Woman M.P. Has Interesting Background

By Corolyn Cox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

"I am here to be educated." Such was the cheering "keynote" sounded in Ottawa by Cora Casselman, as she took her seat in the House of Commons this summer.

"My first duty," she told the writer, "is to make myself thoroughly familiar with the highly complicated matters we take up in the House. My second duty is to inform my constituents concerning these questions. I can never be of use to them if I don't understand the measures myself, before supporting or opposing them in the House."

One of seven children, Cora Taylor Casselman was born in Tara, Ontario, the daughter of a merchant. The family moved to West Toronto, and she had her early education in the Toronto public schools. Their next home town was Barrie, where she was an average student in the local high school. At this point her father passed on, and she had to earn the rest of her education herself. She taught village school in Ontario from the time she was seventeen till she entered Queen's University at the age of 20.

It was at Queen's that Cora Taylor met and became engaged to Fred Casselman. Neither of them had any background of wealth; both got what they did out of life by their own efforts. They tried what came to hand. Each summer they went west to teach school. The year they became engaged they had schools in the same district of Saskatchewan, and Mr. Casselman also undertook to substitute in the pulpit for a vacationing minister. His future wife duly listened to him preach three times every Sunday!

Understands the People

"I think it has always been our willingness to take on extra responsibility that has made possible the full life my husband and I have had. I have never regretted any of it—specially that time of schoolteaching in the West. I lived months in the homes of new Canadians, Swedes, Norwegians, and other foreign-born citizens. I took my lunch in a lard pail, often walking two and a half miles to my school every morning.

Directly she gained her teaching certificate, Mrs. Casselman went on the staff of the Collegiate in Kingston, and took on a huge schedule, teaching medieval, modern, ancient, Canadian, and British history. It was a moving experience during those years of the war, when mere lads went from her classroom overseas.

Young Casselman, who meanwhile had gone to the University of Alberta for his law degree, was already in uniform when he achieved his LL. B. The Casselmans were married in 1916, just before he went overseas. Mrs. Casselman went on with her teaching job, took first aid and home nursing, and altogether managed to sandwich in plenty of war work, till her husband came back, badly wounded. They returned to Edmonton in December of 1919, but not till the following September was her husband well enough to open his law office.

Both Worked Hard

Casselman, one of Edmonton's topflight tennis players, must have been a good instructor as well. He taught the game to his wife, and Mrs. Casselman and a partner took the women's doubles championship of Edmonton one year, and were runners-up in the Western Canada series as well.

Casselman was elected to the School Board in 1927, and re-elected regularly for 11 years. He spent three years on the Council, and took a hand generally in municipal affairs. As a member of the Liberal Party, he took his share in party debates. In 1940 he ran for Parliament and won his election in March, but just a year afterward, on the 20th of last March, he passed on. Mrs. Casselman campaigned and was elected to succeed her husband. She has now been assigned his old office in the House of Commons.

Cora Casselman's own activities, quite apart from those of a politician's wife, have covered a wide area of the Edmonton Community. She has several times been President of the University Women's Club, as well as Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs. For years she has been active in Church Missions, and has taught Sunday school as well. The Social Service Council and the Community Chest of Edmonton have had her effective and faithful work. She successfully mastered the new art of broadcasting, and did a series of radio articles on women's work.

The Casselmans have been called "the speakingest family in Edmonton"—on the platform and on the air. If it wasn't Fred, it was Cora!

Though Mrs. Casselman spent only three weeks in Ottawa with her M. P. husband last year, she has many old and close friends in the Capital, not only in the House, but all through the Civil Service.

No Shortage of Household Coal This Winter, Officials Say

By Mary Roberts Harrison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There will be no shortage of bituminous coal for heating homes this winter, but there may be restrictions on the kinds of coal available locally for domestic consumers. According to officials of the National Coal Association, producers, dealers, and transportation leaders are co-ordinating efforts to get adequate supplies of coal to household users. You may not be able to get exactly the kind of coal you prefer. The average household furnace is about like every other household furnace, however, and so your furnace will probably be suitable for burning coal from any section of the country.

Coal is, of course, one of the non-durable materials which must be used expediently during these months when defense industries come first with increased demands on producers. As yet no official priority has been placed on defense orders for coal. The Government has not ruled that coal be shipped in certain quantities to particular places for defense purposes despite any other orders on hand as has been done in the case of steel.

To meet the tremendous increase in requirements for iron ore from the Duluth-Superior district, boats have come down with ore to Chicago, Cleveland, and other steel centers, unloaded the ore and gone back as soon as possible with or without a load of coal. Generally shipments on the Great Lakes close about Nov. 15. This will bring about some dislocation in the source of their coal supply for states which have been accustomed to getting coal from the Great Lakes docks. Their next winter's coal will have to come by rail from other than the usual sources.

You Are Asked to Help

By this time next year—with the co-operation of coal consumers in the meantime—producers, dealers, and transportation officials will have done much to smooth the way to provide for the extra contingency of defense industries and additional space heating for military needs. The public is invited to help by using a little ingenuity. If you burn coal, figure out how much you will need for the winter and let your dealer know now. Ask him to deliver it as he receives his supply. Try to pay promptly for each delivery, because your dealer must abide by the Bituminous Coal Act, which requires him to pay for his coal within 30 days.

Ordinarily industries buy their yearly coal supply during the summer months, dealers buy in the fall, and householders buy in the winter when they need heat. It has seemed to some producers and dealers, and also to Government officials, that summer purchases of coal by domestic consumers would help both the industry and the public and would place less strain on transportation facilities during fall and winter months. Given a couple of years' time for producers, dealers, and consumers to adjust to a change in the traditional pattern of buying and selling coal, the recent campaign to get domestic consumers to buy during the summer months might be successful. Without adjustments all along the line, however, a set of conditions resulting in confusion might bounce down on all concerned. Not least affected would be the dealer, who cannot sell coal in the summer and wait until winter for his money because he cannot get coal from producers on delayed payments.

Increased Costs

It is admitted by the coal industry and by the Government that bituminous coal prices in most cities are higher now than they were in June despite the fact that coal prices usually decline during the smmer months. This price rise is reported by industry leaders to be due to increased costs of producing coal, including wage increases and rises in costs of materials used in mining. In order to protect the public against further price rises in bituminous coal, the Bituminous Coal Division has scheduled hearings for the purpose of setting maximum prices for coal.

Some months ago the Division determined the lowest prices at which bituminous coal could sell at the mines. Now coal may have, with the setting of maximum prices, a ceiling above as well as a flooring under prices.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Down With Bridge Clubs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to the marriage experts, the chief cause of divorce is incompatibility. I will go further and say that the chief cause of incompatibility is afternoon bridge clubs. Why they call them bridge clubs is not clear to me. There is little, if any, bridge played. But, oh, how that word "club" is used in its literal sense—they certainly do club each other's reputations!

I read with considerable interest about the preparations for the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth of England to the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park several years ago: how the ingredients of the menus were secured from every part of the country, and so on.

Without meaning to be facetious, I must say that all this is nothing compared to the activity around our house for weeks before the "girls" come for their weekly (and I don't mean weakly) clubbing. For a month at least, all business and social activities must be called off in preparation for the great event. We dine à la cans so that the "girls" may enjoy the fruits of our budget-stretching.

When the club meets elsewhere, the party is just about as exhausting. Not only is attendance vitally important; but punctuality is equally imperative. Also it is essential that Sue wait until all the others are ready to leave, no matter how pressing her home duties. She explains sweetly: "If I arrive late or leave early, they will talk about me." Just a nice crowd of girls with the charitable qualities of a buzz saw!

Before the bridge club days, Sue was happy and satisfied with everything. Take that fur coat I gave her on her birthday. Five hundred dollars and all paid for! Suddenly, it has lost all its charm because one of the bridge club girls received a mink coat with only 35 more payments still due.

Once Sue had a wonderful disposition. Once I had regular and appetizing meals. Once we were both happy.

Can't someone pass a law making female bridge clubs, for married women, a capital offense?—Charles.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 300 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Sunny Sam and Pouty Prue Are Cookies—And Sermons, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is it a rainy day, jammed with odds and ends to do, and yet your four-year-old is demanding entertainment? Well, don't worry. Rush to the kitchen and don your most scandalous apron. (I hope that you have one. A crimson peasant one gives me a swish when I am making a stew or hash.) Give your child one, too, be he male or female. It's the grown-up touch that makes him feel useful. You're in for a very special cookie making time.

If you want a lively introduction to this little excursion into culinary morals, read your babe "The Ginger-bread Man," or if you have a good memory, tell it to him. He will then be much quicker to grasp your ideas as you go along. Tell your child that you are going to make some cookie men, and girls too, provided that you have cutters of both sexes!

Here is a good basic sugar cookie recipe. It makes dough that rolls out well, which is most essential when baby fingers are to do part of the cutting.

Basic Recipe

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 tablespoon milk
2½ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar, eggs well beaten, milk, and vanilla. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add to first mixture. Bake in moderate oven.

Have you got the dough together without mishap? Then take some rather soft raisins, cut them into strips for mouths and into other tiny portions for eyes, noses, and buttons. Tell your child exactly what you are doing.

Now roll out the dough to an eighth of an inch thickness, and let your babe begin to cut out the men. Place them yourself on the cookie sheets. Now begin your sermons in dough!

Let's make Sunny Sam first. Sunny's raisin mouth turns up with happiness, for he is the nicest little fellow. He always says, "Good morning," with a smile. He never forgets, "Excuse me from the table." Here is your start. Whatever you are emphasizing at the moment in the way of social graces, give to Sunny Sam. He is your prize package; the rest of the men have faults! He's nice, too, and your child will be glad to make him, for he is the little fellow who tries to make everybody happy. Make a whole pan load of him, and just heap him with good qualities. You will be surprised and gratified when your child later displays those qualities in an unexpected situation.

Next is poor Pouty Prue. Her little raisin mouth turns down at the corners. You know what Pouty Prue does? She never says, "Goodbye mommy, have a nice time," but she pouts and sulks and wishes that she could go, too. She pouts and keeps her toys to herself, when some of her little friends want to play with them. And so on.

Next we make Crying Peter. His mouth is just a circular raisin, indicating that he stretches it to full circumference when bellowing. Poor fellow, he cries over nothing! He cries when he falls down, when it doesn't even hurt, and he is even known to cry when he doesn't get a piece of candy that he wants. Hang all of your babe's faults on his sugar shoulders, and let's hope that he takes a lot of them away as he is gobbled up!

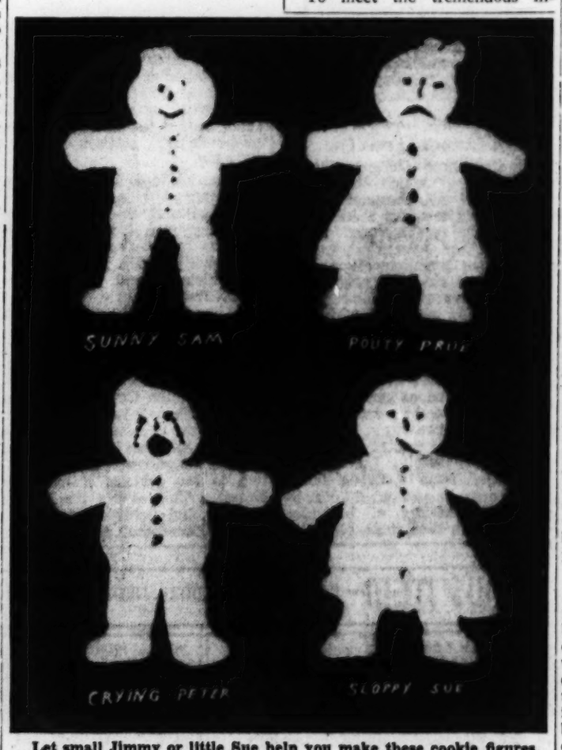
And Sloppy Sue

Now we are about to make Sloppy Sue—and we are almost stumped. How can we depict sloppiness with a lump of dough and raisin fragments? We make her mouth a straight raisin line as though she were not too happy, and then we leave off some of her buttons and let her skirt hang down on one side. But buttons and uneven hems are the least of Sloppy Sue's weaknesses. She forgets to hang up her pajamas and put away her bed slippers. Poor dear Sloppy Sue, load her with the myriad "little foxes."

And are these four illusive puppets baked to a turn? And is the result of the morning's labor ended there? Ah no, for you can dole out your sweetmeats on their respective merits and demerits! Was there an irrepressible pout when you dashed off to your club today? Smuggle in a Pouty Prue with the custard, and your four-year-old will know why without much prodding. Two or three days later, have you been entertained with a good crying spell? Let Crying Peter come to your rescue, nestled beside some applesauce! Your child will recognize him and know why he's there quicker than you can give the harrowing details!

Are you a cruel mother doling out your sweetmeats with such odiferous tags? You are not! "Cookies are Cookies" to the young, regardless of the stigma attached to them! You can always salve your own conscience on the subject by giving old Sunny Sam to your offspring, letting him smile happily up at the child from his junket. You will find that Sunny Sam is his favorite and he will work to get him. And who knows, you may run out of him far sooner than his more malevolent companions. And then where are you? Start a new batch, and let Sunny Sam consume half of the dough this time; He's worth it!

Janet Hawes



Let small Jimmy or little Sue help you make these cookie figures. Along with the fun will go many a lesson, too. Read about the idea in the accompanying article.

Hemming Window Shades

When window shades needed to be turned end for end, I had always experienced difficulty in sewing a new hem so that the stick might be replaced, but recently I discovered a new way. I took a stapling device used for clipping papers together, marked with a red pencil on the side of the stapler just where I wanted the lower edge of the hem to come, and then stapled the hem, placing a staple every inch. I replaced the stick and the hem looked much neater than any I had sewn.

Mrs. C. R. S., Ohio

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, September 9, 1941

Each Professor Is a Student's Adviser

And Tutorial Courses Are Designed to Make the Student Explore

By Charles Harold Gray
Dean of Bard College
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

If college students have the conviction that what they are studying is of real importance to them, their work is at least half done. How to win them to such a conviction is one of the important problems facing the wide awake professor. The work can be made to seem important because it leads to grades, credits, degrees, and other forms of social approval. A sounder sense of the importance of study comes from a desire for knowledge and an appreciation of the meaning of the knowledge in the life and thinking of the student himself. The reputation of many a good teacher has been based upon his power to rouse the desire for knowledge and to make his students see the meaning of knowledge in their lives. The failure of much education lies, however, in the fact that too often the student submits to the process and yet never develops active curiosity nor any sense of why he is doing what he is doing or why it is important for him or anybody else.

The faculty of Bard College, the men's residential unit of Columbia University at Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, have attacked this problem by means of a tutorial course aimed more directly than group courses can be aimed at the attitudes and methods of study of the individual student. Each student in his first two years is required to choose a "trial major" subject. He is then assigned to one of the teachers in that subject, who becomes his "adviser." One quarter of the student's working time is given to work for this adviser, and credit for one full course is given.

This course, called the "trial major conference," becomes the central course in the student's program. Since it is in the field which the student considers most important, either because of some professional ambition or because the problems seem to him most relevant to his life, it will be the course where his curiosity and effort will be most active or where curiosity and effort can be most effectively aroused.

Besides teaching him as much as possible of the basic knowledge and skill, the adviser is directly concerned with seeing to it that the student begins to take responsibility for initiating his own inquiries and for finding out how to get at the organized body of knowledge which will help him to the answers. The development of the true learner's attitude is not taken for granted as a by-product of a lecture-and-examination course, but is the main product worked for directly.

How the course has succeeded during its first year of trial at Bard College may be indicated by some of the courses undertaken and the results reported by the teachers and the students. The College is small, and the ratio of one teacher to four or five students makes possible this intimate individualized education.

How the Work Goes Forward

A freshman student in Social Studies, working with the instructor in economics, began with the study of family incomes in America. Then followed the reading and discussion of a series of books, each presenting, as the student reports, "a theory for the solution of the world's troubles"—Childs on Sweden, Arnold on "Bottlenecks of Business," Ezekiel's "$2500 a Year," and Fowler on co-operatives in America. The first semester was spent thus in opening up problems of economics as they rose in the conferences over these books.

By the beginning of the second semester the student was involved in fundamental questions of economic theory and therefore turned to the study of the development of economic thought and doctrine. After beginning with a simple exposition, this phase of the study ended with the reading of Marx and Gustave Cassel. To bring the work back to the concrete problems the student closed the semester with a few books on the post-war and depression eras.

His own comment on these mixed readings was that they "do not fit into one big picture; nor is it necessary that they do." In his summary he wrote, "I believe that the tutorial has accomplished its purpose in that it has given me a knowledge of the variety of problems that exist under the heading of economics. It was not to be hoped that any or all of these angles would be thoroughly explored. It has aroused in some cases and sustained in others my interest in economics. We have gone far enough to substantiate my opinion that I was desirous of studying and able (I hope) to study further in this field. Also, it must be mentioned that it has allowed me to develop tools for studying that will be invaluable during the next years."

The instructor, in his comment on this student's work, has said, "It is also clear to me that a student like this one would make progress under any system, but that a Trial Major Conference permitted him to make much faster progress than regular class work would have permitted."

A less gifted but still intelligent student in the same field reported less favorably on his own experience. He floundered a good deal in his efforts to explore the problems with which economics deal. In his Winter Field Period, however, he worked in the Columbia Office of Radio Research for seven weeks and returned with a driving desire to continue work in that field. The second semester therefore was spent in a study of research techniques, especially statistical work.

The instructor's comment was that although the work of the conference was "not a unit, and the ground covered is a sort of mosaic," he is confident that the student will develop the beginning he has made this year, particularly because he now has "a motivating force for his future work."

Found Out What He Wanted

The bare outline of the books read and the topics explored does not, of course, give a true account of all that goes on in the conferences, nor does it in particular show how one exploration grows out of another as the student's questioning and thinking develop. In reciting all these examples it must be remembered that the primary educational aim was to get the student thinking about his work as a mature investigator would think about his.

A student in chemistry was shown by the Co-operative Chemistry Test in the fall to be well up in the vocabulary and factual information, but to be somewhat weak in problems involving quantitative relations. He and his instructor agreed, therefore, to try to strengthen him in this province. Most of the first semester was spent on this job. During the course of one of the laboratory experiments, however, an unknown substance was deposited in a part of the apparatus. The student became interested in analyzing this substance qualitatively. This work led to the spending of the rest of the year on qualitative analysis. The laboratory work was devoted to actual analysis, and the conference hours to the study of theories of solutions upon which the laboratory separations are based.

A student who wished to become a journalist was assigned to a scholarly journalist on the faculty. He was also given a position as assistant in college publicity, to write and place newspaper articles. Besides this he was managing editor of the college paper. His work with his adviser included a great deal of reading on all aspects of journalism; biographies and autobiographies of famous journalists and publishers; books on advertising, typography, and even paper-making; and study of news services and problems of propaganda. The course gave the student considerable knowledge of newspaper-making, of the history of his chosen profession, and of the relations between journalism and the fields of intellectual life.

During the year he also wrote continuously and had supplementary conferences with an English teacher on his own writing and the problems of style. In the Winter Field Period he worked on a city newspaper as a junior reporter. In this way practical work was bound up with study, and the central course of his program was built on his own questions. His college work had the most vital kind of meaning for him.

In all fields similar conferences were given. Literature students followed their various bents towards reading and writing, and were steered skilfully by their advisers towards goals they may not at first have seen. Art students worked in the studio on architectural problems arising out of campus needs or needs in their families, or experimented with various media in the graphic and plastic arts. Students in government went directly to work on political problems of the present.

To Capture The Enthusiasm

In all cases the aim of the teachers was to capture all the enthusiasm or curiosity that revealed itself and to keep it alive as the motivating force of increased effort, expanding sense of relations, and more candid self-criticism. It was in these conferences also that the most vital kind of advisory service on the problems of student life outside of the purely intellectual sphere would be given. The teachers were both advisers and teachers, and both aspects of the job benefited by the combination.

(1) Art is a major field of instruction at Bard College, the men's residential unit of Columbia University at Annandale-on-Hudson. This student is working on a block of marble. Other art subjects include painting, drawing, etching, architecture, industrial design and art photography. (2) Classes are small and informal. This group is discussing problems of American government. (3) Laboratories are open day and night. Students of the sciences may experiment on their own. Most of them later on enter graduate or professional schools. (4) Individualized instruction is part of the Bard plan. Here the Professor of English Literature, Cyril Harris, writer of successful historical novels, discusses in a tutorial with an upperclassman the composition that the student has written.

H. S. Students Advise Teachers

Pittsburgh Pa.

Eleven high school boys and girls, members of junior and senior classes in district schools, met recently with school teachers enrolled in the laboratory workshop courses of the University of Pittsburgh and offered their suggestions as to what the schools should teach and how it should be taught. It was part of a project engineered by Dr. W. W. D. Sones, Professor of Education and director of the summer workshop.

These wholesome, frank, and alert students agreed with the most advanced ideas of education—that school is a place to live and to enjoy and not a place to do uninteresting tasks in an impersonal manner.

"I am just now beginning to think of school as a phase of growing up rather than as a place to learn certain subjects," a junior girl told the teachers.

"Age hasn't anything to do with it, but when a teacher has lost a sense of humor and is no longer interested in students, she should be pensioned," another girl said.

Is the high school the best agency in the community in helping you grow up? the students were asked. They agreed that it is and that the school is becoming more and more interested in human relationships and, at the same time, keying the class instruction to such relationships.

The students said that interests of students cannot be satisfied entirely through the club programs in music, dramatics, science, journalism, and other activities as organized in most high schools.

"We should have a free period when we could study what we like. Some not enrolled in music classes would go to music classes. Others would be interested in athletics or science laboratories," a senior girl said.

The students were from Bethel Township, Waynesburg, Avalon, Millvale, and Pittsburgh schools.

Little Bookworm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While other little girls and boys
play gaily with their dolls and toys
he curls up in a corner nook
with a book . . .
their games and pranks not seen or heard,
transported by the printed word
to other times,
to other climes,
to scenes bizarre, to thrills and glory
via fact and via story . . .
The playroom's full of children, but
he's all alone where icebergs jut
their crystal edges through the deep,
or where the desert lies asleep.
The others now have gone but he
is not alone—a chimpanzee
atop his shoulder scolds aloud
as he stalks through a motley crowd.
Again a voice calls, "Dinner, dear!"
His answering tone's a mite severe:
"Just-let-me-finish-this-page!"—his book
he clasps more tightly in the nook.

JANNIS PARKER DAY

Through the Editor's Window

So, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, Let Us All Get Together—And Soon!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, into your community during the past week have come a group of men and women who are of unusual importance to you. Some of them you know—perhaps have known since they rode velocipedes past your front door or played ball under your windows. Others are strangers to you and to your neighbors, upon whose homes they may have such a fundamental influence.

But whether strangers or grown-up home-town children, they are of vast importance to you. For they have been given charge of the children and young people of your community. They are the teachers in your schools. Through delegated authority you have given them the task and privilege of helping you to build your most precious human material into a sturdy democratic citizenry worthy of the land you call your own.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, these are times demanding 100 per cent co-operation. You and your teachers are a community staff of workers employed in bringing up and educating your children and young people. The casual, halfway methods we all used in the past have proved inadequate. You and your teachers are realizing now that you need to know one another as you never have before—to understand one another, stand by one another.

The sort of unity and understanding you know you need can't be built merely on a chance polite encounter over a teacup in a crowded clubroom, or across a classroom desk with a complaint or a report card by way of belated introduction.

You know all this, of course. You always "intend" to make your teachers a real part of your community. But they are young and gay, they seem to want to go off together, and—Oh well, what with being busy yourself, and finding them ready enough to have engagements of their own, you usually let the months slip by, until my goodness it is June again! And you have to say, "It was so nice to meet you, Miss Bard. Goodbye, Mr. Reed. We wish we had really got acquainted with you. So sorry you aren't coming back."

You may feel you do not need these teachers for friends. You may feel convinced that the teachers don't need you for friends. You may even decide that in spite of the fact that you hope your children and their teachers become good friends there is nothing you can do that would make any difference.

And yet, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, do you wonder?

You want good teachers, and good teachers are the better for being actually a part of the community, members of the community family. You want good teachers to stay, and good teachers stay longer where they feel at home, enjoy living, get interested. You want your children to feel that you and their teachers are working side by side, pulling together, standing for the same things; and you need to know one another for that. Furthermore—and when you stop to think about this you know it to be true—you yourselves would be better Mr. and Mrs. Citizens, just as they would be better teachers, if you gained one another's points of view, if you each widened your own specialized horizons about Horace and Ella and little Oswald.

It looks as if on the downright score of efficiency you all ought to get together, doesn't it?

But what a solemn reason for making friends! Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, you will really like those teachers. The new ones will be gay and eager and interested in their new jobs, wanting to know more about the place to which they have come to live. The "old" ones will be glad you have decided to get acquainted in this new and friendly way. Some of them will be shy and pretend not to be interested. Some will be bored and you will have to win them. Some will be sure that you "want something" and you will have to prove your sincerity. But when you have done your part, the result will be worth it. Teachers are a grand lot, and when helped to measure up they usually keep improving themselves. You are likely to find them a genuine addition to your community if you include them as such. And among them you will doubtless make some worth while friends—which will be to the good all around.

So get together and enjoy one another — wholeheartedly, often, and soon.

A Tuesday Column

Becomes Correspondent for Two Newspapers

"After graduating from N.I.A., I became news correspondent for the New Orleans States and the morning paper, the Times-Picayune. I received top space rates from both papers. I have already netted $175.37 and proved by actual experience that N.I.A. instruction is astoundingly efficient and accurate in charting the course of aspiring writers."—Mrs. D. B. Turnbull, 1914 Esplanade Ave., New Orleans, La.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

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Detroit Tigers Staging Late Season Rush to Gain Admission to First Division

Del Baker's Reawakened Outfit Rolling in High

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though they cannot participate in it again this fall, the Detroit Tigers mean to share in the spoils of the next World Series. With the finish line in sight, they are hot on the trail of the listless Cleveland Indians. As they opened an abbreviated series at Fenway Park this afternoon with the Red Sox, Del Baker's reawakened crew was within half a game of the Tribe and the first division.

September, although little more than a week old, has been good to Baker. With a new contract stuck in his inside pocket, he has come up with five victories in six starts.

Pitchers Winning

There have been no spectacular changes in the Detroit line-up; no sensational rookies to spark this latest drive toward the upper half of the standing. Rather, Baker is at long last getting the pitching and batting he thought he had in the spring, even without Hank Greenberg. Bridges, Benton, Newsom, Rowe and Newhouser are working in turn with success.

Perhaps the biggest lift came to the staff when Buck Newsom finally rounded into shape. In succession he has turned in seven and five-hitters over Cleveland. When right, big Bobo is Baker's ace—insurance against a losing streak—the man to lead the way in an important series. He may play a role in this September push. Benton, after a winning career in the bull pen, has blossomed into one of the league's better starters.

Miss Mullin

The Tigers had one of the leading freshman stars in the majors in Pat Mullin, until he was injured in a July series with the White Sox. In his absence, Tuck Stainback and Ray Radcliff have been alternating in left field, according to the opposing pitcher, with Barney McCosky back in center. Bruce Campbell is the right fielder.

Charley Gehringer was benched several weeks ago and the second base job left in the somewhat inexperienced hands of Dutch Meyer. There are conflicting reports on the rookie. Some American Leaguers say he is ready; others insist Baker must find another keystone guardian before he can get back into the 1942 flag race.

Croucher a Star

Since the departure of Dick Bartell, who is now playing third base for the Giants, Frank Croucher has surprised the league by his short-stopping. Few suspected that the slender Texan had that sort of baseball under his uniform. But he has filled the hole to Baker's satisfaction. At the moment the Tiger manager is taking a look at Boyd Perry, the Beaumont recruit, while Croucher takes it easy on the bench.

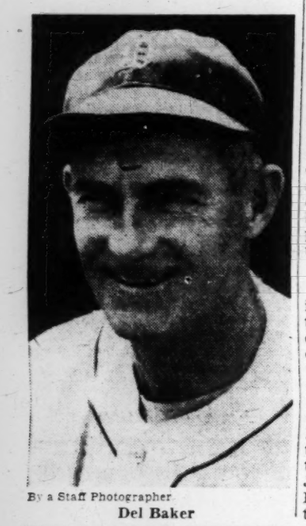
Judging by International League averages, the Tigers will get 1942 assistance from Freddy Hutchinson, the husky right-hander from the Far West. Fred is having a great year at Buffalo. At last reports he had 26 mound victories and a batting average that lingered somewhere between .390 and .400. They say he is strictly a double-A ball player, but it seems incredible that a pitcher with 26 wins in the I. L. cannot win in the majors. Perhaps '42 will tell.

* * *

Shorts . . . Charley Wagner, who closes the Detroit series tomorrow, has an eight and six record with the Red Sox . . . He was beaten by the Bengals back in April . . . The Sox gave out some news today that hardly is news . . . They made the formal purchase of Johnny Pesky of Louisville and Eddie Pellagrini of San Diego, a couple of up-and-coming shortstops, whom they have had strings on for two or three years . . . As both clubs are in minor league play-offs, the boys will not report until next spring.

* * *

Pesky has hit .321 in the American Association and comes from the Northwest . . . Pellagrini, discovered by Hughie Duffy, is a Dorchester boy and formerly attended Roxbury Memorial High . . . Eddie is a long-hit specialist . . . The Braves left Max West behind when they headed for Cincinnati, but Maxie will join them in a day or two . . . Pete Fox is ready to return to the Sox line-up whenever Joe Cronin says the word . . . The Reds have won 12 out of 20 from the Braves.



By a Staff Photographer
Del Baker

Cubs Eager to Meet Dodgers

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—The usually inept Chicago Cubs, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, eagerly awaited their series opener today with the noisy and confident league-leading Brooklyn Dodgers.

Leo Durocher's high-flying Dodgers, three games ahead of the St. Louis Cards, hope to clinch the National League flag during their 10-game trip through the West, but they'll have to fight all the way.

The Cubs, though mired in sixth place, would be delighted to smack the leaders over in both games of the series. The two teams have been extreme rivals since early in the season when Brooklyn charged the Cubs with exceeding the player limit. An investigation substantiated the charge. League President Ford Frick fining the Cubs $500.

But it was a day of brilliant play by the Cubs which enabled Brooklyn to supplant St. Louis as the pace-setter recently. Only last Thursday the Cubs whipped the Cardinals in both ends of a doubleheader and the St. Louis club hasn't been the same since.

"What was good enough for the Cards is good enough for the Dodgers, too," Manager Jimmy Wilson said confidently. He chose Claude Passeau to pitch today and Paul Erickson tomorrow, adding, "and I hope they're got it." Passeau and Erickson pitched the double triumph over the cards.

Fred Fitzsimmons was Durocher's choice today, possibly followed by Tom Drake.

Meanwhile, the Cards will be meeting the Phillies twice. Then the two top teams meet at St. Louise in what well might decide the title. Brooklyn has three games at Cincinnati and two at Pittsburgh, before returning East for seven games against the Phils and two against the Boston Braves.

The celebrated Lou Novikoff is back with the Cubs after a sojourn with Milwaukee of the American Association. Novikoff batted .369 in 90 games with Milwaukee, but probably won't see service against the Dodgers. Wilson said he might use the Russian rookie if Brooklyn pitched a southpaw, but only one of the Flatbush hurlers is a port-sider.

Amherst Contact

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—There was plenty of passing and a handful of running plays yesterday as the Amherst football team engaged in its first contact work.

Live blocking, tackling drills and a long signal session was the program as the boys scrimmaged.

Team A was made up of juniors and seniors with Perry Sawyer calling the signals, Bob Blood and Johnny Thomas in the halfback positions and Capt. Tom Mulroy at fullback. The line assignments were handled by Bud Hasse and George Millington at the ends, tackles Dick Major and Vern Williams, guards, Sid Peck and Dick Kimball and John White at center.

In team "B" there were three sophomores—Jim Carey, capable quarterback and captain of the '40 yearlings; halfback Bob Agnew, and Ken Hardy, a fast and hard hitting guard.

Oddities

While winning 15 games, Melvin Gordon of Valdosta in the Georgia-Florida league had an earned run average of .63.

Dave Short, Oklahoma City, hit three triples on one game, but didn't score a run.

Fon du Lac, Wis., a small city in Class D baseball, turned out 6,248 strong for one game.

Spokane and Wenatchee in the Western International league are both referred to as "The Tribe." The official nicknames are Indians for Spokane and Chiefs for Wenatchee.

Greensboro has a giant pitching staff in the Piedmont league. The six regulars average six feet three inches.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	400	114	165	34	107	.413
Cronin	466	96	150	14	89	.321
Fox	255	40	80	0	28	.314
Foxx	442	82	132	18	96	.299
Finney	442	74	125	3	44	.283
Tabor	428	55	121	14	92	.283
Peacock	241	26	68	0	25	.282
Doerr	442	60	120	15	78	.272
Di Maggio	499	103	134	6	41	.269
Pytlak	298	31	80	1	35	.268
Spence	196	22	47	2	26	.237
Newsome	211	24	47	2	16	.223
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	465	47	128	0	25	.316
Hassett	331	49	91	1	25	.275
Rowell	429	46	118	5	52	.275
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Waner	277	35	76	2	41	.274
Moore	319	34	84	4	33	.264
Sisti	457	58	118	1	42	.258
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Demaree	101	18	24	1	10	.238
Miller	499	47	114	6	57	.229
Roberge	88	9	20	0	11	.227
Montgomery	43	2	9	0	1	.209
Gremp	68	5	14	0	6	.206
Berres	236	18	47	1	18	.199
Dudra	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Dartmouth Indians Survey Opponents

Wide World

Novel Method of Schedule Introduction

HANOVER, N. H.—Head Coach Tuss McLaughry of the Dartmouth football team gives his squad an illustrated lecture of the coming season at the opening practice session. Cut-out figures in the background represent some of the opponents the Indians will go after. The figures are, left to right: Norwich, Amherst, Colgate, Harvard, Cornell, Dartmouth (which they intend to protect), Princeton, and Yale.

Pro-All-Star Game Promises To Be Sell-Out Attendance

Just as the previous all-star games this season have sold out, by the time the opening whistle blows at Fenway Park Thursday night, the Chicago Bears-Eastern All-Stars game will be a sell-out. The seat demand is unprecedented and the local management has purposely saved a few of the reserved seats until game time. The heavy sale is helped of course by the appearance of so many local boys in the college line-up and the reputation of the Chicago Bears.

There are some seven or eight local players likely to appear in the college starting line-up and former local players will be in the line-up of the Bears. Three prominent New Englanders in the pro team line-up are Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross, Gary Famiglietti of Boston University and Ray McLean of St. Anselm's of Manchester, N. H.

Six Starters

Starting in the All-Stars coached by Nils "Swede" Nelson, may be six of the Boston College team of last year. Originally there might have been eight, but Chet Gladchuk, center, was taken by the New York Giants for immediate service in the pro football league and Joe Zabilski, guard, is injured and will not play. Now they have George Kerr, Henry Toczylowski, Charle O'Rourke, Lou Montgomery and Walter Dubzinski.

Coach Nelson has made a fullback out of the former Boston College center, Dubzinski. The Gardner, Mass., youth is not a stranger in the bucking berth, however. Until Frank Leahy put him at the pivot position, Dubzinski had always played fullback. Nelson was forced to use Dubzinski at the fullback spot, when both Mort Landsberg and Joe Osmanski were forced out of the local line-up because of injuries sustained in the New York contest.

Two More Players

Two new boys have been signed by Nelson. They are Ralph Salvati, last season's B. U. ace, and Warren Keaney, huge fullback from Rhode Island State. Keaney, son of the Rhode Island coach, will be used to try for points-after, as well as for field goals.

Another Rhode Island State ace of last season may see Fenway action if his release comes through in time. He is Duke Abruzzi, halfback, who was one of the finest small college backs in New England last fall.

Just prior to the game, Coach Swede Nelson will be presented with a trophy by VASA (National Scandinavian Society) and the New England Americans of Swedish descent. Nancy Gelotte of Belmont will make the presentation.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Providence Starts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9 (AP)—Thirty-two players, including 18 lettermen, reported yesterday as Providence College opened football practice. Ten others, completing the quad invited to early practice, are expected soon.

Coach Hugh Devore was well satisfied with the condition of his players.

Jack Rourke, Colgate track coach, predicts a 45-second quarter mile by Al Diebolt, Jr., one of his pupils.

N. H. Gridders Draw Practice Uniforms Today

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 9—Over a quarter ton of football equipment was issued today as the University of New Hampshire blew reveille to its 1941 varsity football training camp.

Two dozen candidates, including nine lettermen, drew practice uniforms. Today's workouts were limited to running and ball handling. Pads will make their first appearance Wednesday.

The big immediate problem facing Coach George Sauer and his assistants Chick Justice and Tony Dougal will be the finding of a left tackle to fill the wide gap left by the graduation of all-New England Matt Flaherty.

The coaching trio announced that the most likely candidate, based on past showing, is Frank Robbins of Melrose, Mass. However, the junior who saw some varsity game action last fall will not report until later and probably will not be in readiness for the opening game with Lowell Textile, Sept. 27.

Meanwhile, concentrated attention will be given to five candidates, including Charles Kachavos of Derry and Bob Smith of East Swanzey, 1940 reserves, Johnny Greenaway of Portsmouth, a standout with the freshman a year ago, and Sunday Feuer of Marlow and Louis Goodman of Lebanon.

Stueck Wins First Race in Star Class

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—W. Whitney Stueck of Saybrook, Conn., sailed his yacht "Peace, It's Wonderful" to victory yesterday in the opening race of the Atlantic Coast Star Class yachting championships on East Chester Bay.

Stueck, representing the Eastern Long Island Sound fleet, led 21 rivals nome, finishing the 10-mile course with a margin of 2½ minutes over Fo-Fo, Great South Bay entry sailed by W. H. Picken, Jr. C. E. Turney's Beaver from the Western Long Island Sound fleet was third and Alfred de Marigny's Concubine, of Nassau, Bahamas, was fourth.

Alice Belanger Surprised By Her Score in National

When little Alice Belanger of Beverly tapped in a putt of inches on the 18th green at The Country Club late yesterday afternoon and the crowd salvoed its loudest applause of the day, she looked up in surprise. She was entirely unaware that she had just scored a 76 to tie such stars as Betty Jameson, Grace Amory, and Jean Bauer for the qualifying medal in the women's national golf championship.

A broad grin suffused her face, though, as she realized that she had broken 80—by just how many shots she did not know—and she thought she was being applauded merely for that feat. When informed that she had just tied for the medal, she asked what may become a classic remark—"I did?" with the inflection on the second word definitely rising.

Later, after her score had been turned in to be posted, Alice relaxed under a tree near the locker building. "No, I had no idea I would be so low," she began as she thought back over her round. "I knew I was cut in 39, and when I got to the 15th I knew I could still get a couple of bogeys for a 40 and still be plenty safe, so I just played along and forgot to keep accurate count."

Played Safe

Alice missed a 75 and a place at the top all to herself by the smallest of margins at that 18th hole. Not a long driver, she had played safe by placing her second shot in front of the deep trap that guards the front of the green. Her third shot was 20 feet past the pin, and her putt for a 75 looked in the hole as it went by.

The 18th hole, incidentally, was a testing one for everyone in the field, and the majority elected to play safe. Of the 116 entrants, this observer saw only two reach the green with their second shots—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, the six-time champion, and 17-year-old Dorothy Germain of Manoa, Pa., Philadelphia junior champion. All others we saw who went for the green fell short into the yawning trap.

Tiny Girl

To Miss Belanger, a tiny girl of 100 pounds and 5 feet two inches, it made no difference what her score was as she came to that finishing hole. "I would have played it safe anyway," she declared later.

Her round yesterday was the greatest she has ever shot, naturally. But her achievement becomes even greater when it is considered that this is her first singles tournament of the season, and that she has played in only one other tournament this season. That was last week when she paired with her home club pro, Tom Mahan of United Shoe, to win the N. E. P. G. A. pro-lady title by seven strokes.

Alice cut a trim figure on the course yesterday, the only player to appear in slacks in a tourney in which skirts have become almost the traditional attire. "I really tried to play in a skirt in practice evenings last month just for this tournament," she apologized, "but it just wouldn't work. I learned in slacks, and I guess I'll always have to play in them," and she shook her head sadly.

Miss Belanger, who is on vacation from her clerical job at the United Shoe plant, headed a group of five Bay Staters who passed the qualifying test. Twelve local ladies fell by the wayside. Among those qualifying were Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, 83; Cynthia Richardson of Highland, 85; Priscilla Janney of Woods Hole, 86; and Mrs. John Goodrich of The Country Club, 87.

Local Pairings

Those Bay Staters who failed included Mrs. F. H. Gleason of North Cohasset, 90; Mrs. John Grew of Dedham and Mrs. Willie Howard of Wellesley, 91; Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew of Dedham and Deborah Verry of Kittansett, 92; Margaret Curtis of Essex, Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport, Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow of Wellesley, and Mrs. Donald McCluskey of Worcester, 94; Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River, 96; Marcia Perrin of Woodland, 104; and Virginia Vines of Blue Hill, who did not turn in her card.

Pairings for the local girls today included: Miss Belanger vs. Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner of Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Beard vs. Mrs. Goodrich; Miss Richardson vs. Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga.; and Miss Janney vs. Mrs. William Hockenjos of West Orange, N. J.

G. C.

Dartmouth Drill

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 9 (AP)—With most of the squad in good shape, Dartmouth's football men yesterday went through two three-hour drills.

Coach Tuss McLaughry said team morale was good and indicated twice daily workouts would continue until the start of the school year Sept. 17.

Calisthenics took up most of the morning drill with the brunt of the work coming during dummy practice and rehearsing of offensive routes during the afternoon.

The tentative first-team lineup throughout yesterday afternoon was:

Red Krumm and Harry Gerber at the ends, Chick Camp and Capt. Stuffy Pearson at the tackles, Doug Stowell and Johnny Peacock at guards, Rem Crego, center, Walt Anderson at quarterback, Ray Wolf and Teddy Arico at the halves, and Dale Bartholomew, fullback.

Home-Field Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Minnesota's 1941 Gophers are hoping that the penchant of their football predecessors for winning on the home field continues. Records show that during the 17 seasons Minnesota elevens have been playing their home games in Memorial Stadium, they have won 75 games, lost only 12, and tied 6. Since Bernie Bierman became the Gopher's head coach in 1932, the home record has included 35 wins, three losses, and three ties. The losses were to Notre Dame, Northwestern and Ohio State.

Amateur Baseball

By the Associated Press

National Tournament at Youngstown, Ohio

Waterbury, Conn., Brooklyn A. C. 7, Cleveland Bartuneks 3 (eliminated).
Dearborn, Mich., Scenic Gardens 6, Detroit Altes 4.
Dayton, Ohio, Old Reliable 4, Royal Oak, Mich., Village Markets 3 (eliminated).
New York Wilson Packers 6, New Kensington, Pa., Corbins 1 (eliminated).
Toledo, Ohio, Krants Old Dutch 8, Cumberland, Md., Colts 4.
Sycamore, Ill., Sons 11, Pontiac, Mich., Yellow Trucks 9 (11 innings) eliminated).

Sage Advice From Veteran

Wide World

Louise Suggs (left) and Margaret Curtis

Miss Suggs, Southern champion and youthful aspirant for the women's national golf title at The Country Club of Brookline this week, discussing the game's fine points with Miss Curtis, national champion in 1907, 1911, and 1912. Miss Suggs qualified with an 84 and Miss Curtis missed with a 94 in the qualifying round.

Progress in Women's Golf Is Shown by Medal Scores

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to golf, there no longer is any "gentler sex." So say the men who watched the qualifying round of the women's national championship yesterday at The Country Club, basing their opinion on the distances a lot of these girls hit the ball as compared to their own drives and irons on the same course.

The qualifying scores yesterday, in comparison with the medal scoring when the women's national last was held on the Clyde Park course, in 1902, form an illusinating position of the progress that has been made. In 1902 Margaret Curtis and Louisa A. Wells tied for low medal, at 89; yesterday an 89 only tied for last place in a field of 64 qualifiers, and no fewer than 69 of the contestants turned in cards of 89 or better.

Miss Curtis had a 94 yesterday, five strokes away from even a tie for 64th place. Thirty-nine years ago that score would have tied for sixth place. In 1902 the match play field was 32 and 103 was the top qualifying card. Yesterday there were 36 who scored 84 or better, notwithstanding that the course they played yesterday was 6,090 yards long, as against approximately 5,200 yards in 1902.

Consider Factors

Of course there are some factors to be borne in mind in this long-range comparison. Most, if not all of the 1902 field, were playing the putta percha ball, lacking the resiliency of the modern product. The course in those days was not groomed to any such nicety as it istoday. Miss Curtis, now 57 years old, is not far behind the good hitters of today, with the present ball. At the age of 18, when she played in the 1902 national, she could hit the gutta close to 200 yards, for she was powerful. She was recalling yesterday how Lillian Hyde, the girl whom she defeated in the national final of 1911 at Baltusrol, won the driving contest with hits of 218, 203 and 223 yards. Even the long hitters of today in the women's ranks will have to admit that those were clouts for a period 30 years back. Then, however, Miss Hyde and iss Curtis were almost in a classb y themselves. Today long hitters are many.

Over-Cautious

Miss Curtis, the only contestant yesterday who played in the championship at Brookline in 1902; the only woman in the world, probably, who ever played in two nationals 40 years apart, for she played her first at Essex County in 1897, might have done better yesterday had she not played overcautiously in spots. The first was at the fifth hole, where she doubted getting home in two, so played a safety second, then hit the green with her pitch only to see the ball take a big bounce and go over into an atrocious lie, costing her a 7. She had three of those.

As a sort of historical exhibit, here are Miss Curtis's cards of 1902 and 1941:

1902

Out	6	6	3	5	5	4	3	6	4	—42
In	5	5	5	6	4	5	7	5	5	—47—89

1941

Out	6	5	5	4	7	5	4	4	6	—46
In	5	7	6	6	3	7	4	5	5	—48—94

History was made in more than one way at Brookline yesterday. Nine players broke 80, more than ever before. The previous record was seven, at Wee Burn in 1939, when Beatrice Barrett, as medalist, set a low mark that still stands, 74. That four girls tied for low medal only duplicates the 1931 championship, at Buffalo, but the figure then was 82, whereas yesterday it was 76.

New Record

Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., established a new individual record in being the first woman golfer ever to break 80 in four national qualifying rounds, 78 yesterday, 75 at Wee Burn in 1939, 79 when she won the medal in 1937 at Memphis and 78 when she won it in 1936 at Canoe Brook. She also tied for the medal, at 80, at Westmoreland in 1938.

Another golfer who added to an already superlative career was Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr., whose 82 was comfortably in and made her a national qualifier for the 20th time, an extraordinary record. It was the 11th time that she had registered 82 or better in the medal round and it is not to be forgotten that she was first to break 80 in a national qualification, 1924 at the Rhode Island Country Club. She had a 78 at St. Louis in 1925, but Mrs. W. G. Fraser led with a 77 that year.

Leading Candidate

Mrs. Vare was not overproud of her 82 yesterday, for she was 38 to the turn. She is still out with the good ones off the tees, and the defending champion, Betty Jameson, counts her as still one of the leading candidates for the title, which she already has won six times. What irked Mrs. Vare yesterday was to hit her best tee shot of the round, at the 12th, and then pull a wood off into trouble and take a 6, just after mishitting a couple for another 6 at the 11th. Before that, at the tenth, she played one of the most spectacular shots of the day, a recovery out of a bunker with so much backspin that when the ball struck in the rough beyond the green, it spun back through the long grass to the putting surface and several feet down grade toward the hole. Mrs. Vare remains the artist with the clubs.

When, as was the case yesterday, the early starters leave the first tee at 8 in the morning and the last pair after one in the afternoon, there is always a chance of encountering differing conditions for play. Those who started early yesterday had a stiff wind to combat, whereas from mid-afternoon to the finish the leaves on the trees were hardly stirring. The early starters had a favoring wind at the long 13th, but I saw only three players of the first 20 get their seconds up over the high embankment that has to be carried on the second shot to see the green for the approach.

Speed Cars at Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9—Calling for entries for 14 competitive speed events divided into two afternoon programs, scheduled for Friday and Saturday afternoons, Sept. 19 and 20, Eastern States Exposition officials have launched plans for their 1941 automobile racing programs, annual final thrill features.

Open to the world competition and sanctioned by the International Motor Contest Association, Springfield's annual speed tournament promises to draw remarkable fields of starters this year, contest board officials have advised General Manager Charles Nash. Cash bonus inducements are being made to the 10 leading drivers in the 1941 championship battle.

No Restrictions

Any professional driver over 21 years of age may enter the Springfield auto race events this year, General Manager Nash has announced. No restrictions have been placed on the size or power of motors to be used, opening the way for the use of the huge aviation engines which have been gaining in popularity during the last few years but which are barred from many circuits.

Stock cars or midgets will not be entered because of their inability to cope with the speed of the big machines. Time trials will precede the racing program and the 20 fastest cars will be declared eligible. Ten additional drivers will be kept on deck to replace any qualified starters who may be eliminated. Entries will be accepted at the office of Mr. Nash until midnight, Sept. 14.

Won 15 of 16 Races

Jimmie Wilburn of Portland, Ore., reigning king of American dirt and banked tracks and leading contender for the national circuit championship title this year, has filed an entry. Sixteen times this season Wilburn has started in major circuit auto races and 15 times he roared across the finish line the winner.

Conceded to be the fastest driving championship contender that American speed trails have encountered in a decade, Wilburn appears to be off to a great head start for 1941 title honors and is already laying claim to the crown. Rather than dodge competition, he is openly challenging all comers.

Wilburn's entry stipulates that he will drive the powerful Riverside Offenhauser car which is owned by Ralph Morgan, Indianapolis sportsman. It was in this car that Wilburn established every present record on the Central States banked and hard surface speedways and the world's mile track record at Springfield, Ill.

Continue Policy

MONTREAL (CP)—Dr. J. C. Simpson, president of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, announced principals of the Universities of McGill, Queen's, Toronto and Western had decided to continue last year's policy of non-participation in senior intercollegiate activities.

Dr. Simpson said that "as military training will again take up a large part of the students' time, athletic activities will necessarily be limited to intramural programs and such local exhibition games as can be arranged."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 8

Southern Association
(Semifinal Play-offs)

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 10, New Orleans 6.

Eastern League
(Final Play-off)

Elmira 2, Williamsport 1.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

International League, American Association and Texas League play-offs start today; no games yesterday.

Fourth at Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Roy Morrison, who will begin his second seasen as head coach of football at Temple University, is the fourth mentor in the 17-year history of the gridiron sport at the Owl institution. Heinie Miller was the first coach and he served from 1925 through 1932. He was succeeded by Glen S. (Pop) Warner in 1933 and the Old Fox was succeeded by his assistant, Fred Swan, in 1939. Morrison replaced Swan in the spring of 1940.

All former coaches are still connected with the sport. Miller, who resigned as coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers several months ago, is a scout for several colleges and also officiates. Pop Warner is head coach at Colgate University.

Four-Way Tie Features Qualifying Round of 45th Women's National Golf Tourney

Miss Jameson Shares Lead In First Test at Brookline

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three nationally known stars and one unsung youngster from Beverly, Mass., joined hands at The Country Club in Brookline yesterday afternoon to share in a quadruple tie for the medal in the qualifying round of the 45th women's national amateur golf championship.

The well-known players of the quartet included defending champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Grace Amory of Locust Valley, N. Y., while the unheralded newcomer to national fame was little Alice Belanger of the United Shoe Machinery A. A. here on the North Shore. All carded three-over-par 76's.

This quadruple tie was the second in the history of the women's national, the first having come in 1931 when Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, and Mrs. O. S. Hill deadlocked with 82's at the Country Club of Buffalo.

Best Chance

Of the four who tied yesterday Miss Jameson had the best chance to card a total lower than a 76, for she started out over the Clyde nine in 35, two under par. Coming back over the Squirrel unit, however, she fell off her game to score six bogeys and only one birdie for a five-over-par 41. Miss Amory matched par of 37 going out but had a 39 coming in, while Miss Bauer had a regulation 36 on the in nine after starting out in 40. Miss Belanger was 39-37.

These four players headed a field of 116, of which 64 qualified for match play today. The qualifying deadline fell at 89, with six players competing in a four-hole play-off for the last match-play berth, with Marjorie Harrison of Troy, N. Y., winning out.

Nine Break 80

Of the entire field only nine were able to crack 80 on the 6,090-yard layout. Second to the medalists was Barbara Ransom of Stockton, Calif., who missed a chance to tie for low honors when she caught the trap guarding the 18th green with her second shot and wound up with a five. Interesting to note, not one of these five leaders was able to get a regulation four on the finishing hole.

Behind Miss Ransom came a trio that included Mrs. James Ferrie of Long Beach, Calif., semi-finalist last year; Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., 1937 winner, and Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, each of whom had a 78. Last player to break 80 was Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., runner-up two years ago.

Miss Curtis Misses

Margaret Curtis of Essex, champion in 1907, 1911, and 1912, was the only former winner who failed to qualify, and her 94 was five shots too many. Other conspicuous failures were those of Mrs. Harry McNaughton of Plandome, N. Y., present eastern titleholder, who had an 89 but who missed out in the play-off; Mrs. Dansingburg of St. Paul, Minn., winner of the recent western derby, 90; and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., runner-up last year, who also had a 90.

Another former winner who qualified besides Miss Jameson and Mrs. Page was Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, six-time repeater, who made the grade easily with an 82.

Qualifiers

Alice Belanger, Beverly	39-37—76
Jean Bauer, Providence	40-36—76
Grace M. Amory, Locust Valley, N. Y.	37-39—76
Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas	35-41—76
Barbara Ransom, Stockton, Calif.	37-40—77
Mrs. James Ferrie, Long Beach, Calif.	39-39—78
Mrs. J. A. Page, Jr., Greensboro, N. C.	39-39—78
Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas	38-40—78
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta	41-38—79
Marion E. Miley, Lexington, Ky.	40-40—80
Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J.	38-42—80
Mrs. Frederick Davis, West Barrington, R. I.	41-39—80
Dorothy Germain, Manoa, Pa.	43-37—80
Elinor Dudley, Chicago	40-41—81
Kathleen Byrne, Rye, N. Y.	42-39—81
Mrs. Frank Newell, Long Beach, Calif.	41-40—81
Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr., Philadelphia	38-44—82
Helen Sigel, Philadelphia	42-40—82
Virginia A. Guilfoil, Clay, N. Y.	40-42—82
Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., West Orange, N. J.	41-41—82
Margaret H. Nichols, Yonkers, N. Y.	42-40—82
Mrs. Warren Beard, Newton Center	41-42—83
Elinor Jones, Albuquerque, N. M.	42-41—83
Mrs. Charles Harbaugh, Willoughby, Ohio	41-42—83
Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Los Angeles	41-42—83
Gail Wild, Springfield, N. J.	43-40—83
Mrs. D. E. Untermeyer, Deal, N. J.	40-43—83
Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C.	42-41—83
Mrs. Russell C. Mann, Omaha	43-40—83
Betty Jean Rucker, Spokane, Wash.	42-41—83
Mrs. R. M. Torgerson, Great Neck, N. Y.	45-39—84
Mrs. Richard Limburg, White Plains, N. Y.	42-42—84
Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Fort Worth, Texas	44-40—84
Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg Leichner, Flushing, N. Y.	40-44—84
Louis Suggs, Atlanta	41-43—84
Janet Younker, White Plains, N. Y.	40-44—84
Cynthia Richardson, Attleboro	44-41—85
Mrs. Lily Harper Martin, Virginia Beach, Va.	42-43—85
Clara Callender, Pasadena, Calif.	43-42—85
Mrs. F. J. Holleran, Greenwich, Conn.	41-44—85
Mrs. R. S. T. Patton, Hartford	42-43—85
Peggy Rutledge, Long Beach, Calif.	42-43—85
Jane Crum, Columbia, C. C.	42-43—85
Priscilla Janney, Woods Hole	42-44—86
Mary Jane Wilson, Pawtucket, R. I.	43-43—86
Peggy Ann Delehant, Loudonville, N. Y.	43-43—86
Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich.	43-43—86
Phyllis Otto, Omaha, Neb.	41-45—86
Naomi Copic, Sylvania, Ohio	42-44—86
Mrs. J. H. Heim, Reno, Pa.	44-42—86
Mrs. J. G. Capers, Haverford, Pa.	43-43—86
Mrs. T. O. McLaughlin, Detroit	42-44—86
Mrs. John Goodrich, Brookline	43-44—87
Catherine Fox, Glen Ridge, N. J.	44-43—87
Grace M. Sears, Jefferson, Ont.	43-44—87
Shirley Podret, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	44-43—87
Mrs. Ralph E. Seltzer, Philadelphia	44-43—87
Mrs. T. E. Schludergerg, Baltimore	46-41—87
Betsy MacLeod, Williamsville, N. Y.	44-43—87
Mrs. T. E. Nolan, Pittsburgh	42-46—88
Mrs. Albert Decker, Englewood, N. J.	44-44—88
Dolly Schildmiller, Cincinnati	41-47—88
Mrs. Arthur L. Rowland, Newington, Ct.	42-46—88
Marjorie Harrison, Troy, N. Y.	46-43—89

Leading the Field Into Match Play

By a Staff Photographer

Share Honors in Medal Round

For the second time in the 45-year history of the women's national amateur golf championship, a quadruple tie resulted in the qualifying round, and these four girls each came up with a 76 at The Country Club yesterday. Left to right: Jean Bauer of Providence, Rhode Island State champion; Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, defending champion in this tournament who is trying to win her third title in succession; Alice Belanger of Beverly, Mass., former Bay State junior title-holder; and Grace Amory of Locust Valley, N. Y., the 1939 eastern champion.

Red Blaik's Biggest Job Is to Break Losing Habit

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—Red Blaik came over from Dartmouth this season as Army's first civilian football coach in 30 years. Army football has been down for so long it has just about become a habit. And breaking the habit is Red's biggest job.

"It's like this," he pointed out today as he stood watching his 42-man squad cutting up their training chores. "We have about the same players, except for the 10 or 11 we lost. They're playing in the same uniforms and eating the same food.

"But we have to take losers—fellows who've been down for a long time—and make winners out of 'em. We have to teach 'em about winning, as well as how to play football."

Fundamentals

Just which is the tougher assignment, Red can't say. He had to give his warriors nothing but scrimmage during spring training, "because that's the only way to teach boys to play football." This fall there has been extensive work in fundamentals, even among the older hands.

Yet, Red and everyone up here from the mustachioed majors right down to the rawest plebe, figures things could be worse. That doesn't mean Army's going to take things apart this fall. Red won't even predict he'll win half his games, and right now is wondering what to do about Virginia Military Institute in the Cadets' second outing.

"It all depends how we get started," Red reckoned. "The boys have been down so long that if they should lose the first couple, they'll think, 'this is where we came in.' But if we take the first few and get the idea, we might surprise some folks.

"As far as I'm concerned, we're playing them from week to week."

Small Squad

Red admits things aren't as bad here as they were at Dartmouth this time last fall. Yet, he has one of the smallest Army squads in years to work with. And from the 1940 plebe outfit, came best wishes and not much else. Except for halfback Ralph Hill and Henry Romanek, a tiny 192-pound guard, and one or two others, any resemblance the 1940 plebes had to football players was purely accidental.

But balancing that misfortune are Jere Maupin, the Glendale (Calif.) speedster, and little Hank Mazur, from Lowell, Mass., a couple of holdover backs who can really prowl, pass and punt if given some slight co-operation. Ted Michel, a 200-pounder out of St. Paul, has been converted nicely from tackle to blocking back. Then there's always Johnny Hatch, the old reliable handy-man of the ball-carriers, from Monterey, Calif.

Off spring training form, Blaik has picked a line averaging 190 pounds to front for these running units. Navy might be interested to hear one of the ends is Jim Kelleher, who once went to Annapolis.

For reserves, Red has probably eight or nine others who can step in and take a hand without throwing too much of a monkey wrench into the works.

With that setup, Red looks forward to a cozy nine-game schedule which opens gently enough with The Citadel on Oct. 4 and then tears right into V. M. I., Yale, Columbia, Notre Dame, Harvard, Penn, West Virginia and Navy.

There are no high schools in that lineup.

Indians Call In Five Rookies For Eastern Journey

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have sold Roy (Beau) Bell, utility outfielder, to Wilkes-Barrie, Pa., their Eastern League farm, recalled five young Wilkes-Barre players, and purchased a young pitcher from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

In addition, Manager Roger Peckinpaugh left five veterans at home as the team entrained for Philadelphia, and called on the five Wilkes-Barre recruits to join the team for the eastern trip. Those who remained behind were catcher Rollie Hemsley, pitchers Mel Harder and Joe Heving, outfielder Larry Rosenthal and infielder Russ Peters.

Joining the team from Wilkes-Barre will be pitcher Charles (Red) Embree, catcher Jim Hegan, infielders Jack Conway and Bob Lemon, and outfielder Bob Frierson.

Raymond Poat, a 22-year-old right-hander, will report to Cleveland after Cedar Rapids participates in the Three-I League playoffs.

Bell was acquired in the winter of 1939 from the Detroit Tigers in a trade for Bruce Campbell. He was used considerably last season, but has seen only occasional service this year, usually as a pinch hitter and first base coach. His current batting average is .192.

Ten of Eleven 1940 Starters Don Uniforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Among the 50 athletes who checked out uniforms at Oklahoma A. & M. and are reporting this week in twice daily practice sessions for the 1941 football season are 10 of the 11 players who composed the starting lineup last year.

Last fall's Oklahoma Aggie team that moved at the fastest scoring gait since 1916 and gave the college its best gridiron record in seven years was top-heavy with green sophomores.

Two Full Teams

For the approaching campaign, Jim Lookabaugh and his assistants, Al Paddock, Jack Baker, and Toby Greene, will have two full teams of lettermen available.

The 10 first-string players of 1940 returning include: End Ken Holderman, Chickasha; Tackles Hugh Swink, Roff, and Loyd Arms, Sulphur; Guards Sonny Liles, Clinton, and Jack Southall, Altus; Center Bob Hargrove, Oklahoma City; Blocking Back Harry Buffington, Pryor; Left Halfback Jimmy Reynolds, Port Arthur, Texas; Right Halfback Lonnie Jones, Bartlesville; and Fullback Jack Faubion, Covington.

Seniors

Holderman, Swink, Liles, Buffington, Jones and Faubion are seniors. The other four are juniors.

Other experienced lettermen back are Denver Patterson, Stigler, end; Les Younger, Heavener, blocking back; Jack Wurtz, Perry, left halfback; and Marvin Brotherton, Lockney, Texas, fullback, all seniors; and George Darrow, Oklahoma City, end; Charles Pratt, Oklahoma City, end; Bert Cole, Altus, tackle; Ken Green, Oklahoma City, tackle; Boyd Brown, Stigler, guard; Tommy Moulton, Oklahoma City, guard; Leon McKenzie, Guthrie, guard; and Al Scanland, Oklahoma City, left halfback, all juniors.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What Happened?

Now that the Yankees are in, what happened to the rest of the American League?

First, there are the Indians. Back in April seven out of 10 observers visioned this a Cleveland year. There was Feller and Smith and Milnar and Harder to start on the mound, and Brown and Heving to finish up. There was Heath, Trosky, Weatherly, Walker, Boudreau and Keltner to drive in runs. Oscar Vitt was through.

Well, Feller and Heath and also Heving have done all right, but the rest of the crowd shirked their responsibilities, in one way or another. Only the White Sox have a lower team batting average. To find Smith and Milnar, who between them won 33 games in 1940, one must start at the bottom of the list.

Tigers Moving

Second, there are the Tigers. But the tale is different here. Nobody expected them to repeat their surprise triumph of '40, least of all Del Baker, who gets paid for managing them. The infield was wearing out. Then Greenberg answered the army's call. That clinched it. It looked like the second division. Yet, early today the Bengals were only half a game behind the Cleveland club and moving ahead on the crest of a victory wave. If anything, Baker has done better than expected.

Third, there are the Red Sox. Joe Cronin's outfit looked great in the spring, and, remembering the slackened Yankee pace of the previous year, some of the critics picked Joe to win the race. But with the pressure on, the Sox ran smack into the same old guy that has crossed their path for the past five years — weak hurling. Too, they tossed on a few bad defensive games. But most of all they lacked that climax pitching which counts heavily whenever you go into a so-called crucial series. The Yanks had it; the Sox didn't.

White Sox Win

The White Sox? Tied for fourth a year ago; now battling the rich Red Sox for second. All that happened to them was good. Jimmy Dykes has made himself a big fellow in the American League by molding a team of cast-offs into the circuit nuisance. They can't hit their way out of a paper bag, yet poke an occasional runner around the bags while the best pitching staff in the West holds you off.

And they have done it all year. Last in batting and a poor seventh in fielding, but close enough to the runner-up spot to give Cronin something to think about.

Team Play

Then, of course, there are the Yankees. Whatever caught up with them in 1940 must have melted away on the winter snows. No ball club in history ever clinched a flag at an earlier date, and there is still plenty of time to increase that 20½ game margin over the Red Sox. Tributes to Manager Joe McCarthy, to Di Maggio, Keller, Gordon, Dickey, Rizzuto, Gomez, Ruffing and Russo. But first of all, credit to one of the finest and most genuine team spirits in the history of professional sport.

Next year? A long way off. World conditions make any prediction hollow and distant. But if the Yanks come up with new first and third basemen in 1942, it may be another walkaway—or runaway, if you prefer.

The Red Sox must again tackle that ever-present mound problem. It is no secret that they are disappointed in Frankie Pytlak, which means another catcher. They seem to have enough young talent coming along to replace fading veterans. But, the pitching cannot keep pace.

The Tigers will go to the winter market in search of a second baseman. And, if Greenberg gets back before another spring, Baker will be all right. The Indians? Well, anyone who can predict the future of that club is wasting his time outside of baseball.

Campus Grid Items

U. of Illinois

URBANA, Ill.—First sight of the University of Illinois football team in action will be afforded Sept. 27 when the varsity will play the annual game against the freshmen.

Receipts from an admission fee of 25 cents will help defray expenses of the Illinois band on a football trip.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Minnesota's Bernie Bierman seems to be firmly entrenched from a statistical standpoint as the Big Ten's most successful football coach of the past decade. During the nine seasons Bierman has been coaching Gopher teams they have won 35 conference games, lost eight and tied five. In that period, he has matched his coaching wits against 15 different coaches of Big Ten teams with surprising results. For example:

The Bierman-coached Gophers established a 28-2 advantage over nine of the 15 coaches. Against the remaining five they broke even.

No Big Ten coach has won more games than he has lost against Minnesota under Bierman. The best record is that built by Northwestern's Lynn Waldorf, whose Wildcat elevens have won three games and lost three.

Four coaches whose teams met Minnesota a total of 10 times left the conference without gaining a decision over the Gophers. Two others are still trying for their first decision from Bierman after nine games.

During the nine seasons he has coached at Minnesota, Bierman has steered the Gophers to 55 victories, 12 losses and five ties in all games played. In that period the team has earned four Big Ten titles, tied for a fifth and has been accorded national championship rating four times.

U. of Idaho

MOSCOW—"Let's tie-up with Schmidt" has been chosen as the theme for the University of Idaho's annual Homecoming celebration which will be held on Sept. 27 this year.

The theme was chosen in honor of Idaho's new football mentor, Francis A. Schmidt, who is a great wearer of the bow-tie. It is planned to have every Idaho student wear a large, fancy bow-tie during the week preceding Homecoming Day.

It is on Homecoming Day that Schmidt's first Idaho football team makes its first appearance, playing the University of Utah at Moscow.

New Tiger

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers announce the purchase of shortstop Bill Hitchcock from the Kansas City Blues of the American Association. He will report next spring.

Hitchcock went to Kansas City direct from the campus of Alabama Polytechnical School at Auburn, Ala., three years ago. His current batting average is .304.

In return for Hitchcock, the Tigers will give Kansas City two players to be named later and an unannounced sum of cash.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	92	46	.667	
Boston	71	66	.518	20½
Chicago	71	67	.514	21
Cleveland	66	68	.493	24
Detroit	67	70	.489	24½
St. Louis	61	74	.452	29½
Philadelphia	59	77	.434	32
Washington	57	76	.429	32½

Results Sept. 8
No games scheduled.

Only 33 men are on the Bucknell football squad and 21 of them are sophomores.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	88	47	.652	
St. Louis	84	49	.632	3
Cincinnati	73	60	.549	14
Pittsburgh	72	61	.541	15
New York	62	69	.473	24
Chicago	61	75	.449	27½
Boston	54	77	.412	32
Philadelphia	38	94	.288	48½

Results Sept. 8
No games scheduled.

'Fritz' Crisler Invites 65 Gridmen To Report at Michigan on Sept. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Herbert O. "Fritz" Crisler, Michigan's head football coach and director of athletics, announces that he has invited 65 football players to report for practice Sept. 10 when the Wolverines will begin preparations for their 63rd season of intercollegiate gridiron competition.

Heading the list are 15 lettermen from the 1940 squad which won seven of its eight games and nine others who won reserve awards last year. The squad includes five centers, 10 guards, nine tackles, 16 ends, five quarterbacks, 17 halfbacks and three fullbacks.

Crisler said that practice sessions will be held twice daily on Ferry Field from Sept. 10 until the Wolverines face Michigan State here in the first game of the year Sept. 27. With Michigan's fall semester opening Sept. 29, practice periods will be limited to one a day after the opener with the Spartans.

Dress for Press

The players actually will don their uniforms for the first time the afternoon of Sept. 9 when newspaper and newsreel photographers will be given free rein.

The 15 lettermen returning to form the nucleus of Crisler's fourth, Michigan team are Capt. Bob Westfall, fullback, of Ann Arbor; George Ceithaml, quarterback, of Chicago; Norm Call, of Norwalk, Ohio; Cliff Wise, of Spring Lake; Dave Nelson, of Detroit; Harold Lockard, of Canton, Ohio; all of whom are halfbacks; Joe Rogers, of Plymouth, and Harlin Fraumann, of Pontiac, ends; Al Wistert, of Chicago; Reub Kelto, of Bessemer, and Bob Flora, of Muskegon, tackles; Bob Kolesar, of Cleveland, and Bill Melzow, of Flint, guards, and Bob Ingalls, of Marblehead, Mass., and Ted Kennedy, of Saginaw, centers.

Reserves

Those who won reserve awards in 1940 and who will return to battle for starting positions this season are: Ends, Phil Sharpe, of Lakewood, Ohio, and Rudy Smeja, of Chicago; Tackles, Ted Denise, of Lansing, and Leo Cunningham, of Revere, Mass.; Guards, George Hildebrandt, of Hamburg, N. Y., and John Laine, of Puritan; Centers, Harry Anderson, of Chicago, and Louis Woytek, of Johnson City, N. Y.; Halfback, Elmer Madar, of Detroit.

The Wolverines have an advantage perhaps in playing their first three games at home. In all, they will meet five of their opponents in the Stadium at Ann Arbor and will face three games away from home. The complete schedule.

Sept. 27 Michigan State at Ann Arbor. Oct. 4, Iowa at Ann Arbor; 11, Pittsburgh at Ann Arbor; 18, Northwestern at Evanston; 25, Minnesota at Ann Arbor.
Nov. 1, Illinois at Champaign; 15, Columbia at New York; 22, Ohio State at Ann Arbor.

U. S. A. S. F. to Meet In New York Nov. 19

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The quadriennial meeting of the United States of America Sports Federation — formerly the American Olympic Association — has been shifted from Washington, D. C., to New York because of the shortage of hotel accommodations in the capital, it was announced by Frederick W. Rubien, Federation secretary. The meeting, which will constitute an important step in the preparations to organize United States representation in the first Pan-American Games in 1942, will be held Nov. 19 at the New York Athletic Club.

Special Passes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Football officials who have served in Western Conference for more than 20 years will be recognized with life passes to all Conference football games, according to action by the Conference athletic directors.

The Conference directors also have affirmed their agreements making an electric field clock the official timer for all Conference football games, and have eliminated possible confusion in late stages of a period by agreeing that time as shown by the clock will govern in all cases.

Stanford, tops in college football last season, hasn't lost a man in the draft.

Wes Ferrell Succeeds As Leaksville Manager

LEAKSVILLE N. C., Sept. 9 (AP)—Introducing Wes Ferrell, the youngest and most loquacious of the baseballing Ferrells. Released from the Boston Braves pitching staff last May, Wes has just succeeded in piloting the Leaksville entry in the Class D Bi-State League from the loop's basement to a pennant.

He accomplished this in the accepted Hollywood fashion, with a whirlaway sprint and a strong finish which had the fans standing on the seats. And the guy from whom Wes took the pennant was one of his older brothers, George Ferrell.

George Leading

George manages the Martinsville, Va., Bi-State club, and his team was leading the league when Wes kissed the Braves goodbye and signed up as Leaksville's manager.

Wes went into the Leaksville line-up as an outfielder, and stubbornly refused to behave like a broken-down pitcher. At the plate, he smacked almost everything they served up to him; in the outfield, he covered as much ground as a dawn patroller.

Along came Aug. 1, and George's club was still out in front with 50 games won and 37 lost. Wes' team had sneaked up to third, with 45 wins and 40 losses. Then came that whirlaway drive. Leaksville won 20 of its last 22 games. It copped the pennant in the final game of the regular season, by handing George's club a 12-5 beating.

Wes Big Noise

The record shows that Wes was the big noise in that drive. For instance, he smacked homers in five consecutive games the week of Aug. 10. And his batting average for the season was .340.

Wes and George are just a couple of hard-boiled managers when they meet on the ball field, but they're real buddies once they put away their uniforms and spiked shoes. George says Wes is a right guy; Wes says that goes double for George.

There are five of the baseballing Ferrells of Guilford County, North Carolina. Only the two youngest, Wes, 33, and Rick, about 35, have made the big leagues. But all the Ferrells are natural ball players.

Rick, you remember, sold himself for $25,000 a few years ago, after he had been declared a free agent. He's catching for the St. Louis Browns now. Wes still thinks he can pitch big league ball, and is itching to return to the main tent. But his real ambition is to manage a big league team.

Cowboy Band

LARAMIE, Wyo. (AP)—University of Wyoming has appropriated $1,100 to outfit its band in cowboy duds.

Purdue Selects Hawkeyes as Foe For Homecoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Iowa's surprising Hawkeyes, who rose up to humble previously undefeated and untied Notre Dame last fall, will provide the Homecoming attraction here this fall when they encounter Purdue in the Ross-Ade stadium on Oct. 25, it was announced by A. H. (Mal) Elward, director and football coach.

The Homecoming tussle will mark the twentieth renewal of one of the Big Ten's most colorful series. At the present time, the Boilermakers hold a slight edge with 10 victories and one tie as compared with eight defeats.

The Hawkeyes, who have lost only three regulars from their 1940 eleven, will have a wealth of experience available for this fall, including such performers as Bill Green, one of the greatest fullbacks in the game. "In general, it appears that Iowa will have a really good team, perhaps one which may rise above that description if all things work out well," reveals an official release from the Iowa headquarters.

The Iowa engagement will mark one of five games on this fall's schedule in which the Boilermakers will stack up against teams employing the Notre Dame style of play. In addition to Iowa, revitalized by Eddie Anderson, Purdue will meet Vanderbilt, Fordham, Michigan State, and Wisconsin, all of which utilize variations of the Irish system.

Hockey Sale

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons Hockey Club of the American League announced last night the purchase of defenseman Bill Allum, right wing Murdo McKay and goalie Claude Bourque from the New York Rangers of the National League.

Each played last season with the Philadelphia Ramblers, who defeated the Bisons six times.

New Form of Football Exercise

By a Staff Photographer

Taking the 'Bull' by the Horns

High-scoring Norwich University speedy back, Walter "Dynamo" Domina, prepares for the coming football season handling heavy livestock, with thoughts of breaking holes through rugged linemen on the gridiron this fall. Domina was the leading scorer among the small New England colleges.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE
SWITZERLAND
BERNE
Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and Biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament
"Bäreck"
BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.50 to Frs. 4
A. Scheidegger-Hauser

'Mr. Big' in Premiere at the Plymouth—Midweek Radio Prospects

Pokes Fun At Mystery Melodramas

By L. A. Sloper

"Mr. Big" is described on the program as a new comedy. It has unofficially been called the "Hellzapoppin'" of mystery plays. More specifically, it a satirical farce poking fun at murder thrillers, politicians, theatrical unions, and, in passing, drama critics.

The special object of the play's ridicule is a New York District Attorney named Harley L. Miller. This gentleman chances to be in a stage box when the leading man of a play within the play is slain while making a curtain speech. The D. A. immediately takes over, and for the rest of the evening is busy using the investigation to promote his campaign for governor.

The audience, of course is held in the theater, and during one of the rest periods is supplied with sandwiches. But this is hardly enough. Although the cast is already large, the paying customers really should be put on the payroll, because they are in the midst of the action throughout. You never know whether the person sitting next to you is a spectator or an actor.

* * *

Witnesses, suspects, and an aggressive lawyer appear in aisle seats. Policemen dash about, a horse comes out of the wings, shots are fired, another man is mysteriously killed, a bomb is found in the check room, and the murderer finally is shot down in the front of the house. In the lobby as you go out, the aggressive lawyer makes a speech denouncing the district attorney's candidacy, until he is hauled out by police.

It's all very entertaining and amusing in a rough - and - tumble way. Yet with all the excitement, the piece is singularly undramatic. In spite of the noise and much rushing about, there is comparatively little action. The speeches and the wisecracks often delay proceedings. Many of the lines are funny, but too often you can see them coming. Occasionally they are gratuitously profane.

Since Mr. Kaufman is producer and director, it seems probable that these shortcomings will be mitigated. He, if anybody, can tighten and speed up the performance. It would not be the first time he had made a hit out of not too promising material. A little pruning here, a different accent there, a sharpening of tempo throughout, and we may have a successful theater piece.

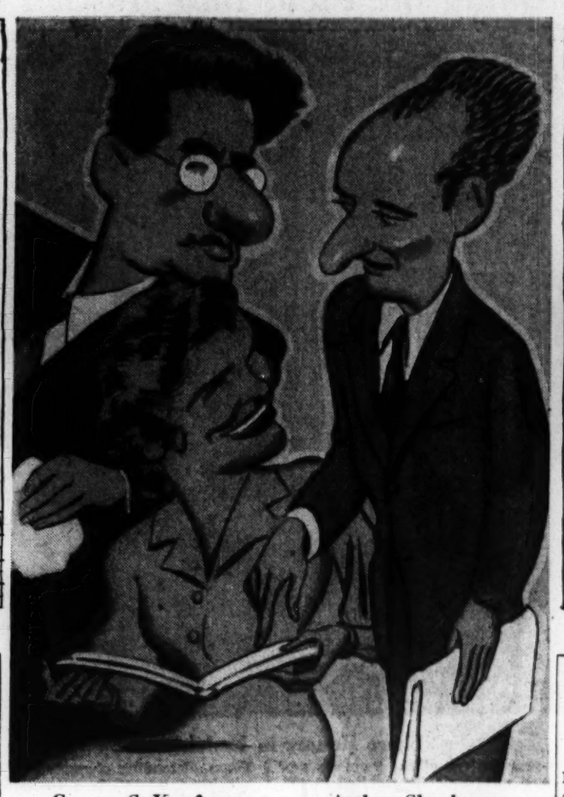
* * *

The production has certainly boomed employment in the theater. The long cast contains many names made familiar by recent stage offerings, by the motion pictures, or by recollection from former days.

The pushing D. A., for example, is played by Hume Cronyn, popular actor in farces of the "Three Men on a Horse" type. His campaign manager, an unbelievably stupid police commissioner, is played by Harry Gribbon in a style reminiscent of his old-time Sennett screen comedies.

Fay Wray and Betty Furness come from present-day Hollywood to play the principal feminine roles. St. Clair Bayfield and Mitzi Hajos recall older days in the theater. Florenz Ames is borrowed from musical comedy. E. J. Ballantine brings his wistful manner from last season's Saroyan play, "The Beautiful People." Oscar Polk, original Gabriel of "The Green Pastures," is a laughable star's dresser.

Hume Cronyn Harry Gribbon Nina Doll



George S. Kaufman Arthur Sheekman
Margaret Shane

Above are the producer (Mr. Kaufman) and the two authors of "Mr. Big." At the sides are some of the players in the play now at the Plymouth.

Barry Sullivan Fay Wray Betty Furness

'Mr. Big'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—George S. Kaufman presents "Mr. Big," a new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane, staged by Mr. Kaufman, setting by Donald Oenslager. Two weeks beginning Sept. 8, 1941. The cast:

Henry Stacey ..... George Baxter
Paula Loring ..... Fay Wray
Harley L. Miller ..... Hume Cronyn
Oscar Cullen ..... Harry Gribbon
Leo Orton ..... Judson Laire
Myra Davenport ..... Nina Doll
Joan Starling ..... Ann Evers
Mack ..... James MacDonald
Dr. Willoughby ..... Richard Barbee
Bill ..... Ray Mayer
Stanwood ..... St. Clair Bayfield
Mrs. Jessup ..... Eleanor Phelps
Mr. Jessup ..... Jack Leslie
Charles G. Wakeshaw ..... Florenz Ames
The Little Man ..... E. J. Ballantine
Amy Stevens ..... Betty Furness
Carter ..... George Petrie
Nesbitt ..... Robert Whitehead
Kennedy ..... David Crowell
Eric Reynolds ..... Barry Sullivan
Rodney ..... Oscar Polk
Broadway Sarah ..... Mitzi Hajos
Johnny Tilley ..... Sidney Stone
Mrs. Tarpin ..... Sarah Floyd
Man from Brooklyn ..... Harry M. Cooke
Molly Higee ..... Ruth Thane McDevitt
Jack Lamperson ..... John Parrish
Photographers—William Layton, Edward Fisher
Policemen—Benson Springer, Robert Rhodes, Rodney Stewart, Peter Lawrence, Irwin Wilcox, Fred O'Dwyer.
Check Room Boy ..... James Elliott

Concord Art Show

Through Oct. 15 there will be on exhibition at the Concord Art Association, Concord, Mass., pictures by Mary Ogden Abbott and Henry H. Brooks.

Miss Abbott's contribution consists of wash drawings and screen designs. With a bold brush she has portrayed the cowboys of Sonora, horses, caravans, and hunts. Miss Abbott has an eye for vigorous subjects, a taste for moments of daring and danger. Animals she depicts in their most dynamic and characteristic attitudes. Her brushwork has a calligraphic quality; she has undoubtedly appreciated the methods of Chinese and Japanese painters whose influences are particularly notable in certain exhibits at Concord.

Henry H. Brooks provides pencilled drawings executed with a delicate stroke and miniature-like precision. Our bird portraitists spare no effort in making as exact a likeness as possible. Mr. Brooks paints also symmetrically arranged flowers. With both pigment and pencil he works with notable tidiness.

D. A.

New Plays for Broadway

Led off by Carl Allenworth's "Village Green," which opened the season at Henry Miller's Theater Wednesday, eight new plays are promised for Broadway's September crop.

The following attractions are due this month:

Sept. 10—"The Wookey," by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, with Edmund Gwenn, Carol Goodner, and Heather Angel, at the Plymouth.

Sept. 12—"Brother Cain," by Michael Kallesser and Richard Norcross, at the Golden.

Week of Sept. 15—"The More the Merrier," by Frank Gabrielson and Irving Pincus, with Teddy Hart, Keenan Wynn, J. C. Nugent, and Grace McDonald, at the Cort.

Sept. 16—"Keep Covered," by Pat C. Flick and Michael Wallach, at the Broadhurst.

Sept. 22—"The Distant City," by Edwin B. Self, with Gladys George, at the Langacre.

Sept. 23—"Mr. Big," by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane, with Hume Cronyn, Fay Wray, and Betty Furness, at the Lyceum. George S. Kaufman makes his debut as a producer with this mystery melodrama farce.

Week of Sept. 22—"All Men Are Alike," by Vernon Sylvaine, with Bobby Clark and Reginald Deny, at the Hudson Theater. Tested out of town last season.

"Two Story House," which Brock Pemberton was to have introduced this evening, has postponed its Broadway debut until Saturday or Sunday, and the title has been changed to "Cuckoos on the Hearth."

Abel at Metropolitan

Walter Abel, Paramount screen star, will arrive in Boston Wednesday from Hollywood for the opening of "Hold Back the Dawn," which is scheduled to have its world premiere engagement at the Metropolitan Theater beginning Thursday morning. Mr. Abel has the chief supporting role in the new film, which stars Charles Boyer, Olivia De Havilland, and Paulette Goddard. Mr. Abel will make personal appearances on Wednesday evening at 9:50 and Thursday at 1 p. m.; 4:25 p. m.; and 7:55 p. m.

News of the Screen

Pare Lorentz, one of the pioneers in the field of American documentary films, has been engaged to produce and direct feature pictures for RKO Radio. Mr. Lorentz's first conspicuous film was "The Plow That Broke the Plains." Prior to his activities as a maker of films, Mr. Lorentz was motion picture critic for Judge magazine, the New York Evening Journal, Vanity Fair, U. S. Camera, and other publications. His writings also include essays, short stories, and several books. According to RKO, Mr. Lorentz's first picture for that studio will be "an epic of modern American life."

* * *

W. C. Fields has joined Charles Boyer, Edward G. Robinson, and Joel McCrea as one of the stars of "Tales of Manhattan." This is the "multi-part" story to be filmed in "Grand Hotel" style.

* * *

Alice Faye and George Montgomery are to be starred by Twentieth Century-Fox in a forthcoming Technicolor musical, "My Gal Sal." The script is based on an original story by Theodore Dreiser, describing the experiences of his brother, Paul Dresser, composer of "My Gal Sal" and other jazz tunes. Seton I. Miller will write the screen play.

* * *

Freddie Bartholomew and James Lydon, who were teamed in "Naval Academy," will be seen together again in Columbia's forthcoming "It's Tough to Be a Hero."

* * *

An exhibition of still photographs and scenes from the John Steinbeck-Herbert Kline film about Mexico entitled, "The Forgotten Village," currently banned in New York, will be formally opened tomorrow at the New School for Social Research (66 West 12th Street) by Rafael de la Colina, Mexican Consul General to New York. "The Forgotten Village" was produced in Mexico by the Messrs. Steinbeck and Kline. The photographs at the New School are the work of Alexander Hackensmid and Rosa Harvan Kline.

Charita Bauer and Ezra Stone

Who play Mary Aldrich and Henry Aldrich in Clifford Goldsmith's popular script, "The Aldrich Family," Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Staging the Battle of London

New York

The cacophony of the Battle of London forms a leitmotif for the forthcoming production of "The Wookey," new play by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, which opens at the Plymouth Theater, New York, Wednesday evening. "The Wookey," which derives its title from its central character, 'Orace Wookey, a gnarled, tough, Thames tugboat captain, is being produced by Edgar Selwyn, his first New York production in a decade.

Naturally, the sound effects were of paramount importance to the production, and Mr. Selwyn saw to it that they should be authentic by arranging to have them recorded during actual air raids in London last spring. Being a production head at Metro Goldwyn Mayer, it was easy for Selwyn to have his company's London technicians make the necessary recordings with their mobile units. The sounds of plane motors, pursuit squadrons, bombs dropping, and anti-aircraft fire were shipped back to this country, and were assembled here by Walter Schoeppler, sound technician for "The Wookey."

Unruffled by his 210 sound cues, Schoeppler works at a six-foot console, which accommodates four turntables that keep him busier than the proverbial paperhanger. This board, constructed especially for theatrical work, feeds 27 separate amplifiers so situated that the sound can appear to come from any desired direction.

* * *

The sound console will be located in the rear of a top balcony, which nominally sprouts spotlights. It is placed there so that the engineers can prevent the effects from drowning out the actors, except where indicated by the script, which calls for an actual bombabrdment of the Wookey's home in the East End dock area of London.

Among the sounds listed in the cue catalogue are the following: dog barking, dog yelping, dive bombers, boat whistles, machine gun bursts, bombs, land mines, harbor noises, ack-ack guns, fighter planes diving and climbing, alert signals, all clear siren, German bombers, crash of houses, fast planes flying low.

On listening to the records, Edgar Selwyn and Robert Sinclair, the director, were surprised to learn that while the "all clear" sounds pretty much like an American fire siren, the alert is a high treble unlike any noise heard hereabouts. The attacking planes have a far-away sound of their own, since Nazi aviators have made a habit of desynchronizing their motors to prevent identification by sound detectors.

* * *

One of Mr. Sinclair's chief concerns was to see that the play should never be drowned out by sound effects. The job of coordinating players and recordings was one of the most difficult phases of his assignment.

Actors like Edmund Gwenn, who plays the title role, and Heather Angel are unruffled by the multiplicity of technical effects in "The Wookey." After all their film experiences they were not to be disturbed in their pretending by a small matter of dive bombers, falling shrapnel, and anti-aircraft bursts.

"The Wookey" is the first play about the Battle of London to reach the Broadway boards. Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, short story writer and former St. Louis theater critic, was inspired to write his play from eye-witness accounts of the London blitzes. He shows the effect of the bombings on a typical cockney family. 'Orace Wookey is a belligerent Englishman who believes British muddling since the first World War is responsible for the Nazis. Only when his home is threatened does he actively lend aid to his government in the struggle against the invaders.

Morgenthau To Give Talk This Evening

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An address on inflation by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is scheduled tonight from Boston, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will also be heard this evening. An explanation of the functions of the new Economic Defense Board is scheduled in CBS's "Report to the Nation."

For baseball fans "Pennant Contenders," an interview series from the three leading teams in the National League will make its debut this evening.

Premiere of a program, the house party "scavenger hunt" transferred to the air, is scheduled tomorrow.

WEEI is to take its microphone into a four-engined Flying Fortress at Westover Field, Chicopee, for its own defense program Thursday afternoon. A special relay from two Army radio stations in the Canal Zone, with a program by entertainers, from New York, is planned for Thursday.

Tonight

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, before Advertising Club of Boston dinner, Hotel Statler; Mutual-WAAB, 9.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to speak on program marking the addition to Naval ranks of Clarence F. Patton, Odebolt, Iowa, father of seven sons also in the service; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, to sing "Sylvia," also duets, "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" and "America the Beautiful," with Felix Knight, tenor, on "For America We Sing," defense bond program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Functions of the new Economic Defense Board to be described in forty-first "Report to the Nation" program; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., "Your Defense Reporter," to visit Western Electric plant at Kearny, N. J., in story of national defense effort of communication industry; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Mutual to inaugurate "The Pennant Contenders," interview series with the Brooklyn, St. Louis, and New York baseball clubs during race for National League pennant; first program with Dodgers, from Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

"Hap Hazard" meets and conquers a guests' rebellion in "Crestfallen Manor"; Edna O'Dell, popular soloist, to sing "Time Was"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Wednesday

Loretta Young of the screen, Marian Anderson of the concert stage, George Jessel of the stage, Ralph Edwards and his "Truth or Consequences" air show, among those to be heard on the "Treasury Hour"; also new Dietz-Schwartz song, "Buy a Bond," sung by Barry Wood; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Go Get It," a radiocast version of house party "scavenger hunt," wherein a group of contestants will be required to leave the Times Square studios of MBS, secure the items marked on their lists, return within an hour, winner to be interviewed and to receive cash prize; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Mme. Jeanne Dusseau, vocalist; Lolita Martinez, orchestra leader; Mario Cozzi, baritone; "Whispering Jack" Smith, vocalist; "Victory Twins," girl vocalists; Norsmen Quartet, to be heard on "Hemisphere Revue"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

"Miss America, 1941," and Rubinoff and his violin, guests of Eddie Cantor; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Lyman Bryson of CBS's "People's Platform" to lead discussion at Columbia University's "Second Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Les Damon as "Nick Charles" and Claudia Morgan as "Nora" run afoul of jewel smugglers on a Latin American cruise: "Thin Man"; NBC-Red WNAC, 8.

"District Attorney" to tackle "The Case of the Lost Longshoreman"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Thursday

WEEI's "In Your Defense" series to origiante at Army's Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., with feature relay from four-motored Flying Fortress, 4:15.

NBC-Blue Network to welcome two honorary affiliates, PCAN and PCAC, Army stations in Canal Zone, into its fold; Zone officers to speak from Panama, Gertrude Lawrence, Eddie Cantor, and Lucille Manners to be heard from New York; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Nicaragua to be saluted in NBC "Good Neighbor" series; Don Leon de Bayle, Nicaraguan Minister, from Washington; dramatization of Nicaraguan history; Nicaraguan music by NBC Concert Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

"Musical Millwheel," popular variety program, with Walter Patterson, soloist and master of ceremonies, also instrumental group, Thursdays to Sundays; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Mozart's Symphony in E Flat scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for "Sinfonietta" orchestra program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Charles A. Lindbergh, for America First Committee, from Des Moines, Iowa; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Edna O'Dell

Soloist of the "Hap Hazard" show, tonight, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Tonight at 8:30
Matinee Thurs. 55c-$2.20
A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
HUME CRONYN—FAY WRAY
BETTY FURNESS—HARRY GRIBBON
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN & MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN
MYSTERY! COMEDY! THRILLS and LAUGHS!
Evs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20-55c.

SHUBERT-TONIGHT AT 8:30
MAT TOM'W, 55c to $2.75
AL JOLSON IN HIS NEW MUSICAL
HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS
EVES $1.10-$3.30 WED SAT MATS 55c-$2.15 tax inc

MAJESTIC • Opens Mon., Sept. 15
Mail Orders Now—Seats Thursday
CANADA LEE in ORSON WELLES' NATIVE SON with JOHN BERRY PATRICIA PALMER
Evs. 55c-$2.20; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65

COLONIAL NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW
HELEN HAYES in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S CANDLE IN THE WIND

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK!
Now at our POPULAR PRICES
ORSON WELLES' CITIZEN KANE
CO-FEATURE
SCATTERGOOD MEETS BROADWAY
with GUY KIBBEE

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB. 3491
and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Henry FONDA • Joan BENNETT • Warren WILLIAM
"WILD GEESE CALLING"
Plus "Ice-Capades"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with PERCY WARAM
MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street, Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

Moves to ROYALE Thea. Tues., Sept. 9
"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
L. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway. Clr. 6-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

"A richly comic performance. Glad to see you back, Mr. Craven!" —ATKINSON, Times
FRANK CRAVEN in a New Comedy
VILLAGE GREEN
HENRY MILLER'S Thea., 124 W. 43. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" —Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and Burgess Meredith. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith-Memorial—
"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore—
"Cowboy and the Blonde," 2:35, 5:25, 8:25. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Ice Capades," 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—
"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "Passage From Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—
"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 9:20, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:20, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 9:45 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:20, 10:15. Stage shows 11 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 12:40, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—
Raymond Gram Swing, Counterfeit Money. "Those We Love"; travel, Tunisia, Fly Casting, Mack Bennett Comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continued 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—
"Lowell Thomas on American Sea Power." "So You Think You Know Music." "T. V. A." "Mack Sennett Comedy." "Travel." Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Wings in the Dark," Cary Grant, Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:30, 8. "Lady Eve." 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 10.

Uptown—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20. "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON— Capitol: "Reluctant Dragon." "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Regent: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Charlie Chaplin Festival." 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3:31, 6:29, 9:33.
Cleveland Circle: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:41, 9:41. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 2, 8.
Harvard: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
University: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "The Great Swindle." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable. 3:03, 9:04. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 2:57, 8:19. "I'll Wait for You." 1:30, 7, 9:53.
Park: "She Knew All the Answers." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Prisoner on Devil's Island." 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:38, 9:53. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert and P. Moran. "Mutiny in the Arctic." R. Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:30, 8:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "For Beauty's Sake." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.
Mystic: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and G. Fitzgerald. 2:05, 8:30. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen and Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:55, 7:50. "Manpower," George Raft, Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 9:10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:45, 8. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:40, 8:25. "Hit the Road." 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffery Lynn. "West Point Widow." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Barnacle Bill." Wallace Berry. 2:30 and 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Reluctant Dragon." "Man Hunt" Walter Pidgeon. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "The Getaway." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers.
Strand: "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman and Anne Lee. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and R. Lane.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." Warren Hunt and Jean Muir. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.
Central: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Meet John Doe." "Footlight Fever." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Repent at Leisure." K. Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Broadway Limited." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shadows on the Stairs," Prieda Inescort and Paul Cavanagh. 2:05, 8:00. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:26, 9:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Great Mr. Nobody," Alan Hale. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Blonde Inspiration." John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Reluctant Dragon." "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. 3:20, 7:35. "Two Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee and H. Parrish. 2:10, 6:45, 10:10.

Commerce and Finance

Senate Majority Leader Says Cost of Living Must Be Curbed

Business and Industry

Labor, Capital Concord Urged By Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9 —Neither labor, capital, or management will ever make satisfactory progress in maintaining and improving the standard of living in this country "unless, and until, all laws involving employment relationships are brought into the sphere of equity and justice for both parties," according to Albert W. Hawkes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce and head of the Congoleum-Nairn Company of Kearny, N. J.

Mr. Hawkes, speaking before the 63rd annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here yesterday, warned labor that if it assumed an attitude that disregarded the basic principle of investment providing for a fair return to capital and management, it would be "riding for a fall."

Reiterating his opposition to anti-strike legislation and the closed shop, which, he declared, was against the welfare of the successful progress of business, labor, and the American citizen, he said he knew from private talks with some of the most successful and highly respected labor leaders that the closed shop was not, and probably never would be, popular with the American people.

He emphasized that neither employer nor employees would make satisfactory progress unless and until they were willing to sit down calmly together in a spirit of Americanism—"a friendly spirit actuated always by a desire for unity, co-operation, and equity."

"Unless we can find a way to eliminate minor differences of opinion and grievances in order to support and continue the great national fundamentals that make us a Nation of progressive, free people, then, indeed, are we quite as guilty as those people in other nations who have gone down to defeat and now find themselves in an almost inextricable mess of slavery or serfdom," he declared.

The assumption that labor must be served first without regard for a fair return to capital investment would destroy the mainspring of the free enterprise system, he held.

"It would," he continued, "destroy the impelling force that stimulates men of genius into the creation of things necessary for the success of our complicated society and would cause our better mentalities to lose a substantial part of their interest in the affairs of business and industry."

Vincent J. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, and Mayor of Newark, warned that after the end of the defense program, "we must look forward toward a period of economic readjustment which threatens, unless we are all most careful, to be the most disastrous period in our history."

Shipments of Tire Casings Above '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of automobile tire casings in July were 6,455,803 units, 15.8 per cent below June but 49.5 per cent above last July, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced.

Production of 5,603,064 units last month was 11.9 per cent under June and 17 per cent above July, 1940.

Shipments for original equipment last month were 2,000,244 casings, down 23 per cent from the previous month but up 133.2 per cent from the like period last year.

Replacement shipments in July, 4,316,438 casings, were 12.3 per cent under June and 27.8 per cent over July, 1940.

Stocks on casings in the hands of manufacturers July 31 were 6,234,749. On June 30, this year, the total was 7,079,458, and on July 31, last year, 9,350,026.

S.O.N.J. Negotiating Further Wage Raise

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of domestic subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) are negotiating with representatives of their 50,000 employees on a company offer of a 5 per cent wage increase to cover higher costs of living, it was announced

A 5 per cent increase in wages was made on April 1 but since that time, the company said, the Department of Labor figures indicate there has been a further 5 per cent increase in the cost of living.

The announcement said some collective bargaining agencies of the employees already had accepted the increase, which is to be retroactive to Sept. 1.

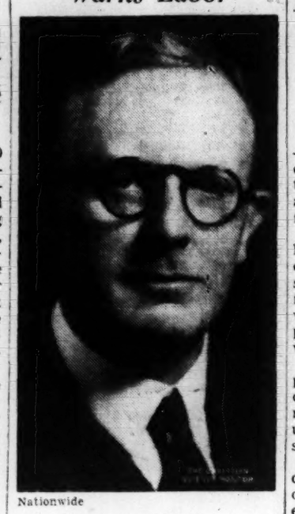
Steel Workers Offered Cash Instead of Vacations

NEW YORK (AP)—Many steel companies have offered workers cash payments instead of vacations this year in order to keep production humming 24 hours a day, seven days a week, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced after a survey.

Of 36 companies studied, the report said, 22 have permitted or required cash bonuses to replace vacations with pay. Vacation plans of the other 13 require employees to take the time off.

Of the 22 companies altering standing plans, six have given their employees their choice of either a vacation or a cash bonus; 11 reserved the right to require employees to accept the cash bonus and five have definitely required the acceptance of the cash instead of the time off.

Warns Labor



Nationwide

Albert W. Hawkes

President and Chairman of the Board of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J.

Readjustment Plan Of Alleghany Corp. Is Now in Effect

NEW YORK (AP) — Alleghany Corp. has announced that as the result of the closing of its bond readjustment plan, Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York as trustee for the 5s of 1950 received additions to the issue's collateral and income accounts worth about $6,500,000 on the basis used for regular Alleghany appraisals.

In addition, it received $1,152,000 principal amount of Alleghany bonds of various issues.

The plan just closed was one for changing the terms of the indentures of the three Alleghany bond issues—the 5s of 1944, the 5s of 1949 and the 5s of 1950. These had been rigidly drawn by the Van Sweringens. Each of the three issues had a certain amount of collateral behind it. This collateral had to maintain a value of 150 per cent of the face value of the issue or trustees were forced to impound income until the collateral deficiency was made up. The collateral has been low for some time behind the 5s of 1950.

The plan, among other things, makes each of the $1,000, face value, 1944s convertible into approximately 22 shares of C. & O. common, freezing some of the collateral under this issue and releasing some of it to the 1949 and 1950 issues. It also permits excess income of the 1944s and 1949s to flow through to meet interest requirements on the 1950s. It also makes the 5 per cent rate on the 1950s contingent. The plan also provides for the purchase of the bonds in the open market with excess cash.

Chilean Leader Says U. S. Blacklisting Of S. A. Firms Drastic

NEW YORK (AP)—Chilean Senator Maximiano Errauriz asserted that this country's recent blacklisting of certain South American firms acting for Axis interests was hurting some Chilean companies and should be reconsidered.

"Mind you, Great Britain, although at war two years already, has not been so severe as the United States in enforcing a blacklist," he said on arrival on the Chilean liner Copiapo. "If this business is not prudently handled it may be exploited to arouse a feeling of hostility against the United States in economic circles in Chile."

He said the prohibiting of Chilean commerce from dealing with any firm included in the blacklist had meant a considerable loss for some firms and suggested that a committee study the situation faced by many firms and give them an opportunity to restrict their losses.

Airport Banking Office Is Opened

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The world's first airport banking office was opened officially yesterday, when Mayor F. H. La Guardia became the first depositor of the Empire Trust Company branch at La Guardia Field.

"An airport is in effect a city in itself," the mayor said. "This branch will be of use to thousands of airport employees, in addition to serving airline travelers."

Regular Risk Rates Set On All Latin Flag Ships

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine insurance underwriters prepared to furnish war risk coverage at regular rates to German, Italian and Danish ships seized by Latin American countries and put in western hemisphere service.

An underwriter announcement said:

"In view of the fact that Great Britain has agreed to waive its belligerent rights in connection with the operation of German, Italian and Danish ships immobilized in Western Hemisphere ports, underwriters agreed that where such vessels are operating under Latin American flags and registry on voyages confined to the Western Hemisphere, they will charge the same war risk rate as it charged on other Latin American flag vessels.

"On Western Hemisphere voyages, shipments on Latin American flag vessels are charged the same war risk rate as on shipments by U. S. flag vessels."

Barkley Finds Need for Curb On Inflation

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 9 (AP) —Majority Leader Alben Barkley of the Senate declared today that the cost of living must be curbed and a barrier erected against inflation.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Iowa State Bankers Association, the Kentuckian said that "unregulated and unjustificable inflation" must be prevented, "in order to avoid a perpendicular collapse and reaction" when the current emergency ends.

Likewise, he asserted, "we must put a curb upon unjustifiable increases in the cost of living to millions of our people who depend upon meager wages and salaries to support their families."

Estimating the nation's total income for 1941 at 95 billion dollars, or about 23 billion over the present year's figure, Senator Barkley suggested that the huge tax bill passed by the Senate last week, with increased levies all along the line, was not stiff enough.

"This seems to be a burdensome amount added to our present taxes, but may I not ask you and the American people whether we ought not, out of the increased total income of 23 billion dollars per year, to take more than 3½ billion to help pay for the program which, at least in part, has made this increase in income possible?" he asked.

Senator Barkley asked the support of bankers "in attempting to curb avarice and cupidity and selfishness" during the emergency, and asserted that no one must grow "unjustly rich out of the sacrifices made by the American people."

He lauded the "courage and fortitude" of the Russians in their resistance to Adolf Hitler's Nazi legions and said Americans "rejoice that the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations are imposing their militant resources, human and material, across the pathway of Hitler."

"Although we do not endorse nor approve nor remotely accept the theories which have been adopted by the Russian people, we recognize their right to their own government according to their own will and we recognize their right to defend themselves against the same menace that we ourselves are facing and that is being faced by every civilized nation of the world," he said.

Shipments of Rayon Yarn Off in August; Above a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decline in shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers during August from the July level was recorded in the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. August deliveries aggregated 37,300,000 pounds as compared with 39,400,000 pounds in July and 34,000,000 pounds in August, 1940.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1941, domestic shipments of yarn to consumers amounted to 296,000,000 pounds as compared with 252,300,000 pounds delivered during the corresponding period in 1940, an increase of 17 per cent.

Stocks of rayon filament yarn in the hands of producers continue low, amounting to 4,100,000 pounds on Aug. 31 as compared with 3,600,000 pounds at the end of July.

Net deliveries of silk to American mills in August amounted to 2,069 bales as compared with an estimated delivery figure of 28,328 bales in July. The small August total reflects, naturally, the current raw silk situation.

Engineering Awards Ahead of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering awards amounted to $90,014,000 this week compared with $124,233,000 the previous week and $76,561,000 in the corresponding week of 1940, Engineering News-Record reported.

This week's total was lower in comparison with the previous week because of the Labor Day holiday but the gain was 18 per cent over the like 1940 week, also a four-day week.

Public construction topped last year's total by 28 per cent. The 1941 total rose to $4,419,641,000 or double the volume reported for the corresponding 36 week period last year. Comparisons follow:

	Latest week.	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Private	$14,921,000	$17,969,000	$17,993,000
State and municipal	20,868,000	25,836,000	23,547,000
Federal	54,225,000	80,428,000	35,021,000
Total	90,014,000	124,233,000	76,561,000

Semi-Standardization Of Men's Clothing Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street Journal said this week:

"Semi-standardization of men's clothing is coming.

"This doesn't mean the Nation is going to be put into a sort of civilian uniform, or even that clothing purchasers will be rigidly limited in their choice of styles and patterns.

"It does mean, however, that there probably will be about 30 per cent less variety of wool cloth patterns and styles to choose from this winter. As time goes on, the option may be further narrowed.

"Textile manufacturers have long looked for the opportunity to bring production down to a relatively few variations of the types of cloth milled.

"The present sellers' market provides that chance."

Right to Strike of Unions In Public Service Questioned

First of two articles on impending clash likely between labor unions and governments, Federal, State, and Municipal.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An impending collision between an irresistible force and an immovable body appears in prospect in the field of governmental employment. It would result from the simultaneous rapid growth in recent years both of national labor organizations and of the scope of federal, state, and municipal employment. It looks as though a show-down cannot long be postponed on the question of the rights of labor unions in the public service.

Such show-downs are already occurring here and there, as in the case of the recent skirmish between the New York City subway authorities and the Transport Workers' Union, and the August strike of Detroit municipal employees. Within recent months a union of city employees in Racine, Wisconsin, forced a higher wage scale on the city authorities, but on the other hand, a closely similar incident in the State of Maryland resulted in defeat for the strikers.

In Racine, city employees brought pressure on the city authorities for higher wages, which were rejected as unwarranted. A strike followed, on which the city officials hurriedly got together and gave in to the men.

Strikers Lose in Maryland

In Maryland, the State took over the Chesapeake ferry service by act of the Legislature. Then the Legislature appropriated a certain sum of money to run the ferries. The Maryland Commissioner of Waterways reorganized the service, let some men go, reduced the pay of some and raised the pay of others, cutting the suit to fit the cloth of the appropriation. The men demanded better treatment, but the Commissioner couldn't give it if he had wanted to because he hadn't any more money, so they struck. Then the Civil Service Commission of the State announced that if they stayed out they would be replaced out of the civil service waiting lists, so they returned.

The Detroit strike arose fundamentally out of a jurisdictional struggle between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions to get members and to obtain exclusive bargaining privileges, though the immediate cause was a trifling issue of whether the A. F. of L. union could use a certain bulletin board. The C. I. O. had the privilege of using it but didn't want the A. F. of L. organization to have it too.

In New York City the controversy arose out of the city's taking over the IRT and BMT, the two privately operated subway systems, but not wanting to inherit the Transport Workers' Union closed shop on these lines. The case is now before an appellate state court (misleadingly called the "Supreme Court" in New York State) to decide on the facts and then, perhaps, on the issues, though it now looks as though when the Court has settled the facts the contestants will sidestep forcing the issues.

Union Strength Growing

The issue is bound to spread. Labor unions have made tremendous gains in recent years. With the help of the National Labor Relations Board it has extended the right of collective bargaining virtually throughout the length and breadth of American industry, and with the help of the National Defense Mediation Board it is now beginning to make the same sweeping extension of the closed shop. The unions now have more money, more members, and more confidence than ever before. On the other hand, a government ownership and operation is also being rapidly extended into such fields as housing, transportation, electric power, and so on.

It seems generally accepted that civil servants have the right to belong to labor unions or not as they choose, but the questions at issue go deeper than that. There is the question of whether labor organizations shall have the right to act as the exclusive bargaining agents for civil servants with administrators who, incidentally, are also civil servants.

There is the more vital question of whether labor unions can obtain a closed shop, or even a "union shop" (in which non-union men may be hired but must then join the union) in governmental employ. But the bedrock question is whether strikes may be called in the government service; this question is naturally the most fundamental of all for the simple reason that the strike is the ultimate weapon of the union.

A candid reading of the law and the court decisions indicates that these questions have already been quite definitely answered, and in the negative; but that is not very conclusive for the law can be changed and the interpretations reversed.

Federal Services Exempted

Governmental services were specifically exempted from the scope of the Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act, and on Aug. 16, 1937, President Roosevelt wrote to the President of the National Federation of Federal Employees that,

". . . All Government employees should realize that the process of collective bargaining, as usually understood, cannot be transplanted into the public service. . . . The very nature and purposes of Government make it impossible for Administrative officials to represent fully or to bind the employer in mutual discussions with Government employee organizations.

"The employer is the whole people, who speak by means of laws enacted by their representatives in Congress. Accordingly, Administrative officials and employees alike are governed and guided, and in many instances restricted, by laws which establish policies, procedures or rules in personnel matters.

"Particularly, I want to emphasize my conviction that militant tactics have no place in the functions of any organization of Government employees. . . . A strike of public employees manifests nothing less than an intent on their part to prevent or obstruct the operations of Government until their demands are satisfied. . . . It is therefore with a feeling of gratification that I have noted in the constitution of the National Federation of Federal Employees the provision that "under no circumstances shall this Federation engage in or support strikes against the United States Government. . . ."

(To Be Continued)

Boston Brokers Use Advertising Medium to Attest Faith in Stocks

For the first time in history, a group of 16 stock exchange firms with offices in Boston have joined in calling public attention to significant facts favorable to certain types of stocks, through the medium of a large, four-column advertisement in Boston newspapers.

Under the heading "What Are We Waiting For?" the advertisement points out that the yield on stocks has been going up whereas yield on high-grade bonds has been decreasing, with the result that return on the Dow-Jones Industrial Stock Index is now 5.83 per cent as compared with an average of only 2.02 per cent on representative municipal bonds.

A spokesman for the group of firms participating in the advertisement stated: "We believe that the failure of prices of many stocks to respond to improving earnings is partly due to the fact that investors do not fully appreciate the significance of recent trends. This advertisement is, in effect, a statement of our faith in America and the American economic system."

In addition to the relatively high rate of return, other important features mentioned in the advertisement include the rise in the Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production to a new high of 164, compared with 121 a year ago, when the average of industrial stock prices was actually higher than at present; the gains in department store sales, chain store sales and rural electric sales, reflecting large increases in factory pay rolls and farm income; improvement in the ratio of collections to receivables and the decrease in the rate of business failures; and the large increase in deposits of Federal Reserve Member Banks, with excess reserves still over $4,800,000,000.

"Even though costs of doing business, including taxes, are also going up," concludes the statement, "sales increases of 25 to 50 per cent should absorb advances in cost and still bring substantial net earnings for many companies."

Maytag Company to Make Parts for Bombing Planes

NEWTON, Ia. (AP)—Fred Maytag, President of Maytag Co., washing machine manufacturer, announced negotiations have been completed on a $1,500,000 subcontract under which Maytag will manufacture parts for American and British bombing planes to be made by the Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.

Details of the contract or the parts to be made here were not disclosed.

"We are very hopeful the work provided by our defense work will substantially offset reduced employment in other departments resulting from curtailment of the washer business," Mr. Maytag said

The company already has laid off some employees as a result of the Government's curtailment in washing machine production, and recently shut down a portion of its plant for a time because of its inability to obtain aluminum and other materials.

Lumber Output Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 30 stood at 122 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39 and shipments 135 per cent. Production totaled 275,289,000 feet, which was 8 per cent less than the previous week, and 10 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Connely Wants Finance Body For Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Recommending the establishment of a finance division in the new national defense set-up composed of "practical experts," Emmett F. Connely, President of the Invesment Bankers Association, asserted, at the opening session of the national convention of the Financial Advertisers Association, that such a division would fill two important breaches in the national defense front.

It would marshal the forces of private credit, he said, so that government credit would be available for the tasks it alone can tackle, and it would lay plans for the economic readjustment that must be made when the present emergency is over.

Drafted In Other Lines

Speaking before approximately 500 representatives of banks, trust companies, savings societies and investment banking groups throughout the country, Mr. Connely pointed out that experts in every other line of industry except finance have been drafted to aid in the national defense effort.

"Despite the recent formation of the seven-man Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, no provision has been made for a finance division," he declared.

"The finance division," he said, "should be manned by experts who would counsel with Government agencies and make sure that just as much of this financing be done through private channels as possible, so as to leave the Government credit as unburdened as possible for the job it simply must take care of."

Mr. Connely cited the procedure during the World War when the raising and apportionment of industrial capital was left largely in private hands through the formation of a Capital Issues Committee which, he said, was empowered to "ration capital to those enterprises and industries which served some immediate and definite military or economic need."

System Left Intact

All capital, he said, was successfully conserved for necessary use, and the investment banking system was left intact to resume its task of funneling private savings into expanding industry when the war was over.

Mr. Connely made mention of the fact that the postwar objectives of the National Resources Planning Board included maintenance of a $100,000,000,000 national income, but questioned the importance which the board placed on public works programs as a means of reaching that income.

"The road to such a national income," he declared, "is through the free operation of . . . private enterprise. . . ."

"'Made' work will not solve our postwar problems, but honest jobs in private industry will."

Other speakers at the opening session included John C. McHannan, Chairman of the Central National Bank, who made the welcoming address, and Robert J. Izant, President of the Financial Advertisers Association and Vice-President of the Central National Bank.

CEA Tightens Rules On Oil, Lard Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration tightened its rules requiring large traders in oil and lard futures to report daily on the amounts of their holdings. The move was announced as a step to bring about closer supervision of future trading.

Under the new rules, all traders owning or controlling cottonseed oil futures amounting to 300,000 pounds or more in one delivery month on one market must report daily to the CEA. The former requirement affected only those traders with contracts of 900,000 pounds or more.

The new regulation extended the reporting requirement for lard to all holders of future contracts of 250,000 pounds or more in one delivery month compared with a previous level of 750,000.

The new regulations, affecting the New York Produce Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, cover all fats and oils but the CEA said cottonseed oil and lard are the only ones in which there is active trading at present.

Reynolds to Manufacture Gun Powder Containers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Research Corporation, an affiliate of Reynolds Metals Company, has added 125,000 square feet of manufacturing space to its plants in Louisville, through the leasing of the block-square American Oak Leather plant on 11th Street in that city. About $250,000 will be spent in modernization of the building and the installation of machinery for the manufacture of metal-capped paper containers for use in shipping gun powder. According to V. M. Moody of the Reynolds company, the plant will be in operation about November 1.

About 200 skilled tube winders will be employed in the new factory, it was said. The Reynolds company operates six other plants in Louisville, mainly engaged in the fabrication of strong alloy aluminum for national defense production, employing about 3,500 men and women. Plants in other cities run the total of Reynolds factories up to thirty.

Workers' Salaries Raised As Living Costs Advance

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Continental Oil Company announced increases in salaries to cover employees' increased living costs, effective as of Sept. 1.

Salaries of all employees receiving less than $200 a month will be raised 7½ per cent, the announcement said. Wages of employees paid by the hour also will be increased 7½ per cent, with a minimum of 5 cents and a maximum of 10 cents an hour.

Urges Finance Unit

Blank & Stoller

Emmett F. Connely

President of the Investment Bankers Association.

SPAB Head Moves To Hasten Action On Priority Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, newly named priorities director of the Office of Production Management, has applied pressure on his staff to give defense manufacturers 48-hour service on applications for priorities on essential materials.

Mr. Nelson, former mail order house executive, issued his "priorities operating instruction No. 1" to commodities section heads of the Priorities Division, expressing his "earnest desire that all priority cases be handled on a current basis, or within 48 hours after they are received."

He prescribed new forms for the recording of applications received "to expedite the flow of priority actions" and designated a different colored form for each day of the week so that "special attention may be paid to cases more than one day old."

A re-route form was prescribed also, to be used for cases received by one commodity branch of the Priorities organization but which must be rerouted to a different branch for handling. These forms should serve, Mr. Nelson's instruction said, "as a warning signal that time has been lost in transit and that quick consideration must be given to the particular case."

Mr. Nelson also ordered expedited action on applications, which have been pending for periods up to one month and about which there have been many complaints from businessmen.

He is executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board as well as Priorities Division Director.

Auto Registrations Show an Increase

DETROIT (AP)—New passenger automobile registrations in July, last month of the 1941 model season, numbered 391,795, R. L. Polk & Company reported. The total is a decrease of 11.65 per cent from the June volume but an increase of 24.28 per cent over July, 1940.

From January 1 through July the total registration was 2,859,076, an increase of 34.22 per cent over the like period of 1940.

New truck registrations for July totaled 67,412 units, an increase of 8.26 per cent over June and a gain of 32.40 over July a year ago. From January 1 through July new truck registrations numbered 457,526, a gain of 33.72 per cent over the like period last year.

New Freight Car Orders Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Railway Age reported 2,650 new freight cars ordered in August compared with 10,889 in July. August locomotive orders aggregated 101 against 178 in July.

Small Firms Expect Sharp Cut in Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nine out of ten small non-defense manufacturers expect "drastic" curtailment of operations and possible shutdowns soon because of material and equipment shortages, the United States Chamber of Commerce reported on the basis of a nation-wide study.

Among the findings and comments developed in the survey of 6,000 manufacturers, the chamber said, were these:

Many shutdowns or reductions of production already have been found necessary.

Many manufacturers doubt that they can convert their plants from non-defense to defense production.

The difficulties of obtaining materials even with priority ratings constitute a major problem.

The priorities procedure is too complex.

Manufacturers believe they should have received more advance warnings about the nature and extent of raw material shortages.

The defense setup was revised last week in an effort to meet some of the problems noted by the chamber, President Roosevelt created the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board and appointed Floyd Odlum to head a Division of Contract Distribution in the Office of Production Management.

Defense officials expressed the belief that the new board would be able to learn just how much there is of critical materials and what proportions are needed for defense and civil uses. At the same time, Mr. Odlum's group will endeavor to spread defense orders among the greatest possible number of plants.

A program has been outlined also for training workers displaced by restriction of civilian production for new jobs in defense industries.

However, the chamber said some manufacturers reported that even a proportionate share of defense business "would not come close to making up for our normal business."

One producer said, the chamber reported, that he would be forced to lay off some of his 350 employees for lack of 20 pounds of stainless steel wire needed in making a tiny but vital spring.

It quoted an unnamed Ohio manufacturer as asserting that "it is rapidly getting to the point where a small manufacturer such as ourselves will be forced to cease operations; this in spite of the fact that a minimum of 70 per cent of our sales are for defense projects."

Exchange Seat Price Steady

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $30,000, unchanged from the previous transaction on Aug. 25.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

He Stands for

SAFETY *and*

FREEDOM

Every time you see the Minute Man —emblem of America arming for defense—think how good it is to live in the land where there still is liberty to defend.

BUY

☆ United States ☆

DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS and STAMPS

Think, too, how YOU can help

Let the Minute Man remind you to do your part.

Save and buy Defense Savings Bonds.

They will help protect your homes and your families today.

They will help make the future secure.

This Message Is Published by Us in the Interest of National Defense

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	617,650
1941 volume to date	95,371,215
1940 volume to date	145,393,785

Stock Prices Uneven; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Securities markets today were overshadowed by further heavy buying in commodities.

Stocks inclined to edge forward, along with bonds, but, except for scattered issues, advances were in minor fractions. Some irregularity developed after mid-day and quotations were no better than steady near the final hour. Low-priced shares accounted for a pickup in volume. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares, biggest since the latter part of July.

Bidding for stocks was credited partly to a little more inflationary talk predicated on the bulge in staples such as cotton, soybeans, grains and cottonseed oil, these posting new highs for several years. Handicaps persisted, however, in war skepticism and spreading governmental controls.

Aircrafts lost much of their buoyancy of the preceding session, and rails, motors, steels, oils and coppers were narrow.

Eastman Kodak got up 3 points on a few trades. Ahead most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Sperry, American Airlines, Pan American Airways, U. S. Rubber and Goodrich.

In the curb a moderate lift was given Humble Oil, Brewster Aero, N. J. Zinc, Republic Aviation, Pennsylvania - Central Airlines and Fairchild Engine.

Bonds Irregular

Various loans subject to special support pushed up 1 to 2 points today while the main body of the bond list continued irregular.

Near the final hour the principal gainers included International Telephone 5s, West Shore 4s, Lehigh Valley Coal 5s and Bush Terminal 5s.

Strong in the foreign sector were New South Wales 5s, Panama 3¼s, Tokyo Electric Light 6s, Australia 4½s, Oslo City 4½s and Norway 4½s, with gains running from 1 to around 4 points.

U. S. Governments continued in a narrow trend with trading light.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.20⅞	1.18¾	1.20¼	1.19⅜
Minneapolis	1.17½	1.15½	1.17⅛	1.16⅝
Kansas City	1.15½	1.13⅝	1.15¼	1.14⅝
Winnipeg, Oct.	.73⅝	.73	.73⅛	.72⅞
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.24⅞	1.22½	1.24⅛	1.23
Minneapolis	1.20⅛	1.17¾	1.19½	1.18⅞
Kansas City	1.18¾	1.16½	1.18⅛	1.17⅜
Winnipeg	.75	.74⅞	.74⅝	.74⅞
Chicago	1.29¼	1.26⅞	1.28½	1.27⅛
Minneapolis	1.23½	1.21⅜	1.23	1.22⅜
Kansas City	1.21⅜	1.19¼	1.20⅞	1.20
Winnipeg	.79¼	.78¼	.78⅞	.78¾
Sept. Corn:				
Chicago	.81⅝	.80⅜	.81	.80⅝
Kansas City	z	z	.72½	.72
Dec. Corn:				
Chicago	.86¼	.84¾	.85⅞	.85
Kansas City	.78⅛	.77⅜	.77⅝	.77⅛
Sept. Oats:				
Chicago new	.53½	.51⅞	.53⅛	.51⅞
Minneapolis	.49⅝	.47⅞	.48½	.48⅜
Minnipeg, Oct.	.50½	.49⅛	.50⅝	.49
Rye, Chicago,				
Sept. new	.75⅛	.75¼	.75¼	.75
Dec.	.80¾	.78⅞	.79⅞	.79⅝
May	.86¾	.84¼	.86	.85¼

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	1.86	1.87¼	1.84	1.87¼	1.79¼
(new)	1.85¾	1.87⅜	1.81¾	1.87⅜	1.79⅜
Dec.	1.85½	1.88⅜	1.83¼	1.88⅜	1.80⅜
May	1.87½	1.92⅜	1.87½	1.92⅜	1.84⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	10.80	10.85	10.75	10.80	10.67
October	10.92	11.00	10.80	10.92	10.85
December	11.37	11.40	11.22	11.35	11.22
January	11.57	11.62	11.42	11.55	11.45

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	95.7	96.0	95.7	95.7	95.2
December	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.9	94.4
March	93.9	94.3	93.9	94.1	93.6
	Tops				
October	129.5	130.5	129.4	129.4	129.0
December	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.3	126.7
March	125.2	125.0	125.1	125.3	124.7

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.83	18.06	17.72	18.00	17.75
December	18.06	18.29	17.91	18.18	17.91
March	18.24	18.48	18.12	18.40	18.13
May	18.36	18.63	18.24	18.50	18.23
July	18.42	18.60	18.27	18.59	18.27
Spots	18.61				

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	11.81	13.90	13.73	13.90	13.76
December	13.70	13.82	13.62	13.81	13.65

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar No 3	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Wld May No 4	2.18	2.18	2.07½	2.12	2.17

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.50	14.42
December	14.75	14.75	14.69	14.69	14.65
March	14.76	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.69

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.93	7.98	7.91	7.84	7.94
March	8.07	8.13	8.03	8.10	8.07

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.50	6.51	6.45	6.46	6.45

Potatoes

At Chicago

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.75	2.49	2.60	2.46
January	3.75	3.20	3.50	3.10

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.60	37.05	36.60	36.95	36.50
*December	36.70	37.15	36.70	37.00	36.55
*January	36.75	37.25	36.75	37.15	36.70
	Eggs				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	30.40	30.75	30.40	30.50	30.40
†November	30.65	31.00	30.65	30.70	30.60
†December	30.80	31.15	30.80	30.90	30.70

*S.s. †R.s. b-Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Electric Power & Light Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Power & Light Corp. reported June quarter net income of $1,027,213, equal to $1.40 a share on the $7 first preferred and $1.20 a share on the $6 first preferred. This compares with $861,686 or 89 cents a share on the $7 first preferred and 76 cents a share on the $6 first preferred in the 1940 quarter. The preferred stocks are in arrears on dividends.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	55	54¾	54¾	Sep 8
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
7¾	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	9	7¼	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Sep 8
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅞
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 4
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (⅓)	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	*8	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
11¼	7⅜	Allen Ind (⅛g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
167½	144⅛	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	161	161	161	+ ½
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	69	8¾	8⅛	8½	
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	6	84⅛	84	84⅛	Sep 4
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	5	29¾	29¼	29¼	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	⅛	Am Leather	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¾
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	58	57¾	57¾	+ ½
19	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	14	46¼	45⅜	46	+1
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6½	6¾	Sep 8
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	3	34½	34¼	34½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	79	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	83	82	82⅝	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	32⅛	31¾	32	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	74½	74	74	
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1½
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 8
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	6	9	7¾	8⅛	—1
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	18	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	⅛	⅛	¾	— ⅛
22	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	16	22	20¼	20¼	—1½
26½	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	29	26½	24½	24¾	—1¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	7	38¼	38⅛	38¼	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	Sep 6
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	7	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	91	91	91	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	*2	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	31	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
2¼	1	Am Power & Lt	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	5	34⅜	34	34	— ½
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	9	30½	30⅜	30½	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&St(.45g)	26	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
13⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	13	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
45¼	34	Am Seating(1½g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Am Sm&R 1¼g	15	43½	42⅞	42⅞	— ½
154⅞	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	155	154½	155	+ ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	+1½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (⅛g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 6
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
20⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	23	21¼	20	20	— ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	7	93¾	93	93	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	19	18¾	19	
163¾	146½	Am T & T (9)	25	156⅛	155¾	155¾	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70½	70½	70½	+1¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅞
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Sep 8
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	14	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
116¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	
7¾	4	Am Water Wks	2	4½	4½	4½	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Sep 4
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	8	7½	7½	— ¾
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	5	80¼	78½	78½	—1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	12	57⅛	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(33⅓k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11½g)	43	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
32½	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	*2	111	110¾	111	+ ⅝
5½	4	Armour Ill	25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf11½g	*4	65¾	65½	65½	+ ⅛
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	11	29½	29	29	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 8
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	14	5¾	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	10	9½	9½	— ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Sep 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	—1½
35½	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	Sep 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	12	27⅛	26⅜	26½	— ⅝
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	Sep 8
28⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	16	24¾	23¾	23¾	—1¼
31¾	13½	Atl G&W Indies	12	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
45	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	9	45⅜	44½	44½	— ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
111	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅛
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	33	7	7	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	Sep 8
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70	70	70	—1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 8
27⅛	13½	Austin Nichols	2	25⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	75	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	14	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	7⅛	7	7	Sep 4
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	85	11¼	10¼	11⅛	+1
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 8
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	3	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
24¾	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3½g	9	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
31¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27	27	27	
27½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	Sep 4
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104¾	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	7	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	16	39⅛	38¾	38¾	
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
26¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	19	69	67¾	67¾	— ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Sep 3
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	Sep 8
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
18¾	13½	Bliss & L (3⅓g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 8
24⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	240	24¾	23	23¼	—1⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	11	31	30½	30½	
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22½	Sep 8
21¾	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	8	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
20⅝	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	16	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 3¼g	2	10½	10½	10½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	15	20½	20	20	— ½
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
1⅝	⅜	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 6
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
34⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	+2¾
23½	18½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	6	19	18½	18½	Sep 6
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
5½	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	15	7⅛	7	7	
34½	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
34⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
20⅝	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	— ½
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	6	8⅜	8½	8½	
4	2⅛	Bush Terminal	29	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 8
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	
		C					
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22	22	22	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	6	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(⅜g)	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 8
16⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)*	40	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	82	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1⅛g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	*1	28	28	28	+ ½
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Sep 6
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	46	46	46	— ¾
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	12	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅝	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	8	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17⅜	17¼	17¼	Sep 8
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	—1
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 4
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	13	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 6
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	Sep 8
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 3
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 6
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab.(1)	1	9	9	9	Sep 4
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	26	14½	13¾	14⅛	+ ½
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	23	57⅞	56¾	56¾	— ¾
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	38½	Sep 3
53⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	Sep 8
41¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	31	43	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅞
29⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	4	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¾g)	7	100	98½	100	Sep 8
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Sep 4
15¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛a)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
20	14	Col F & I (1¼g)	3	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ¼
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	Sep 8
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	35	3⅜	2⅞	2¾	+ ⅛
82⅛	70	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	67½	66½	67½	—2½
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
28⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 50-48 Mch	103.22	103.22	103.22
10 2½s 52-50	107.27	107.27	107.27
12 2½s 54-51	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 2½s 60-55	111.6	111.6	111.6

Home Owners Loan

30 2⅛s 44-42	101.27	101.28	101.28

New York City Bonds

3 3s 80	106¼	106⅛	106¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
18 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	59	59	59
24 Alleghany cv 5s 44	53¼	93	93¼
17 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¾	78½	78½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	65	65	65
57 Am&ForP 5s 2030	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 AmIGChem 5½s 49	68	66¾	68
10 Am T&T 3½s 61	102⅞	102½	102⅝
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110¼	109¾	110¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108½	108½
78 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	112¼	111¾	112
1 Arm Del 4s 55	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 AT&SF 4s 95	106	106	106
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	110	109¾	109¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 A C Line 5s 45	78	78	78
9 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	91	90¾	90¾
6 B&O 1st mig 4s st	31	31	31
60 B&O 95 st A	60½	60⅛	60⅛
12 B&O 95 st C	33	32¾	32¾
13 B&O 96 st F	36½	35½	35¾
69 B&O cv 60 st	32⅞	32¾	32¾
17 B&O 4s 48	31	30¾	30⅝
27 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	51	50¾	50¾
2 Bell2TPa 5s 60 C	110½	110½	110½
2 Bell 8¼ 3 ¾s 50	132⅝	132⅞	132⅞
1 Beth St 3s 60	105½	105½	105½
63 Boston^s Me4½s70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Boston&Me4s60	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	71¾	71½	71½
29 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Bkly UnGas5s57B	95	95	95
1 Buf Nfag E1 3½s 67	105½	105½	105½
14 Buf R&P 5½ 57 wi	110⅜	110⅜	116⅜
7 Bush Term 5s 55	39⅜	39	39¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	57⅛	57¼	57¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	102¼	102	102¼
1 Can Nor P 4½s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
29 Can Pac 4s perp	92½	92½	92½
1 Cedarrapids 3s 55	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101	100	101
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	96½	96½	96½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4	4	4
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
6 Cen Pac 1st ref 3¾s 62	64½	64½	64½
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	52	51½	51½
2 Cen Pac 5s 49	51½	51½	51½
20 Cen RR N J 5s 87 reg	70	69½	69½
1 Cen R A NJ 4s 817	18	18¾	18¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	17	17	17
1 CGO 3½s 96 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 CB&Q 1¾s 71 A	101½	101½	101½
5 CB&Q 4¼s 77	70	70	70
6 CB&Q ergen 4s 58	77	77	77
4 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 CB&Q 3½s III 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
9 Chi & E Ill inc 97	89	89	89
2 Chi&WInd 4s 88	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
29 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	64½	64½	64½
2 CMSP&P a1 5s2000	10⅝	10½	10⅝
21 CMStP&P 4½s 89C	40½	39¾	39¾
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40½	39½	39½
9 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39½	39½	39½
4 Chi&NW cm 5s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
60 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	28	28	28
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18½	18½	18½
16 Chi&NW 4s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Chi&NW2nd 4s 87 st	28	28	28
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	28	28	28
15 CRI&P 4½s 52A	48½	48½	48½
6 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	22	21¾	21¾
21 CRI&P 4s 88	2	2	2
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22	21¾	21¾
25 CRI&P rfd 4½s 34	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	122¾	122¾	122¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ch &W Ind 4½s 62	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
8 Childs Co 5s 47	95	95	95
1 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	50	49	49
7 CCC^sStL 4½s 77	21¾	21½	21½
29 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	53	53	53
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	109	108¾	108¾
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	74½	74½	74½
6 Col & So 4½s 80	66	66	66
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	22¼	22¼
24 Comi Mack inc '69 ww	57¼	56¾	57
36 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s 58	111¾	111½	111½
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106¼	106⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
4 Crane 2¾s 50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	101½	101½	101½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	23	23	23
11 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	24½	24½	24½
1 Cuba RR 5s '52 rct	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
32 Curtis Pub 6s 55	28½	28½	28½
10 Dayton P&L 3s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 D & R G 4s 36	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
5 D & R G West 5s 55	15¾	15¾	15¾
16 D & R G West 5s 78	15¼	15	15
3 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	107	107	107
5 E Tex V&G cn 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	63	63	63
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¼	30	30
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	30	30	30
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	93½	93½	93½
5 Erie gen 4s 96	53¾	53¼	53¼
20 Erie cv 4s 53D	42¼	41⅝	42¼ A'g 5
5 Erie 4s 95 wi	53¾	53¼	53¼
5 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜
16 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98½	98¾
8 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68¾	68¾	68¾
9 Francis Sug 6s 56	65½	65½	65½
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94⅜	94	94
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	77	77	77
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	99	98¾	98¾
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	90	89	89
2 Gt Nor 4s 46G	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Gulf MOh 4s 75	100	100	100
14 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	68½	66½	68½
1 Hoe & C cv 1st mtg 44	46¾	46¼	46¾
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	97¾	97¾	97¾
28 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39⅞	39¼	39⅝
8 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	43¾	42¾	43½
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	121½	120¾	120¾
	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

Sales in $1000

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	43½	43½	43½
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅜	42	42
18 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44½	44⅛	44⅛
2 Ill Cen Cairo s 50	81½	81½	81½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 reg	58	58	58
24 Ic&CStL&NO 5s 63a	45½	45¼	45¼
9 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40½	40½
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17¾	17¾	17¾
22 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33⅞	33¼	33¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	91½	91⅜	91⅜
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
4 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
327 Int T&T 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
330 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	48½	49¼
1 James F&Cl en 4s 59	52⅝	51¼	52¼
12 Jones&Laugh St3¼s61	53½	53½	53½
12 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	99	99	99
4 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	46⅝	46½	46⅜
2 K C South 4s 50	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 K C Term 4s 60	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	79	79	79
36 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	89	88⅜	88⅜
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5 Lautaro Nit inc 75	99⅛	99	99
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	6 1	60⅜	61
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	49¼	49½	49½
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	37	37	37
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30⅛	30	30
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
7 Liggett & M 7s 44	55	55	55
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	118	118	118
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	126	125¾	125¾
1 Lng Isl rfg 4s 49 st	101½	101½	101½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	95⅝	95⅞
1 Lou&N4½s2003	103½	103½	103½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	96¼	96¼	96¼
12 Maine Cen 4s 45	85½	85½	85½
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81½	81	81
10 Mantai Sug 4s 57	52½	52	52⅛
6 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	46¼	46	46
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	103½	103½	103½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 MilSparta&NW4s47	107	107	107
3 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	24	24	24
6 MSP&SSMarie6s46	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 MSP&SSMarie6s46	85	85	85
13 MSP&SSMarie5s49	12	12	12
5 MSP&SSMgtd5s38	12½	12½	12½
15 MSP&SSMcn4s38	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¾	25¼	25½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	22½	22½	22½
21 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33⅞	33¾	33¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	20¾	20¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 72 P	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¼	26¼	26¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
4 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28⅛	28	28
13 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	26¼	26¼	26½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	21½	21½	21½
1 Mont Pow 4½s 66	112⅜	111⅞	111⅞
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	42½	42½	42½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¾	40¾	40¾
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Nat Dairy 2¾s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	42	42	42
10 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	39¼	39	39
2 NO Tex 5s 2013	59¼	59¼	59¼
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54	53¾	53¾
5 NYC ch 4½s 56	57⅞	57¼	57¼
5 NYC 3¼s 46	98¼	97¾	97¾
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	98¼	97¼	97¼
10 NYC Lk Sh 3½s 97	58	57¾	58
3 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	60½	60¼	60¼
3 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	62	62	62
10 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	62	62	62
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	66	64½	64½
5 NY Edis 4½s 65	111½	111½	111½
25 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	53	52½	52½
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28¾	28	28
3 NYNH&H cn 6s 40	46¾	46	46⅜
1 NYNHK 4s 57	61¾	61¾	61¾
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	104	103¾	104
1 Norf & W 4s 96	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	63¾	62¾	62¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	53	53
11 Nor Pac 3s 0247	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
28 Nor Pac 4s 2047	49¼	49¼	49¼
28 Nor Pac 4s 95	49½	49¼	49¼
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Northwash RR&N 4s 61	106½	108¾	108
1 Ogden Un Ry 6s 42A	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	106½	106½	106½
12 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	79	79	79
8 Pac G & E 3¼s 61	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
1 Pac Mo 4½s 38 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	87	87	87
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Para Pow cv 3¼s 47	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
16 PenOhBoDev 4½s 77	98¾	98	98¾
31 Penn P&Lt 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Penn RR 4½s 84	93	93	93
1 Penn RR 3¾s 70	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Penn RR 3½s 52	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Peo G L&Cc 5s 43	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Phila Co 4½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Phila Elec 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
72 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27½	27½
24 Ph Read C&I 5s 43	27½	27½	27½
1 PCC&StL 4½s 42B	102	102	102
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 58	102	102	102
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	67½	67½	67½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	67½	67	67½
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	67½	67	67
14 Pror Sec 4s 57	89	89	89¼
1 Pub Ser C & G 5s 2037	5	5	5
1 Readg 4½s 97 G	150	150	150
1 Readg 4½s 97B	82½	82½	82½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	82¼	82¼	82¼
3 Repub Steel 5½s 54	67½	67½	67½
5 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104½	104¼	104½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	104¾	104¾	104⅞
1 RI Arl & La 4½s 34	44	44	44
34 StLIM&S R&G 33	13½	13½	13½
1 St L Pub Svc 5s 59	71¾	70½	70½
2 StLSF 5s B 50 st	107½	107½	107½
106 St LSF 4½s 78	74½	74½	74½
12 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	15½	15½	15½
14 St LSF 4s 50 A	14⅞	14¾	14¾
8 St LSW rfg 5s 90	14⅞	14¾	14¾
2 SAL A Pass 4s 43	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Scioto VAN F 4s 89	124	124	124
56 Seab A L cn 6s 45	83¾	81¾	83¾

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
6 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14	14	14
20 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6½	6½	6½
4 SeaAlFla 6s 36 B ct	4	4	4
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 So Bell T & T 3s 79	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	108	108	108
66 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
37 So Pac 4½s 69	50¼	49⅞	50
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	50¾	50	50
26 So Pac cit 4s 49	63⅞	63¾	63¾
9 So Pac 3½s 46	47¾	46¾	46½
23 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	68¾	68⅝	68⅝
4 South Ry 6½s 56	51⅝	51	51
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	85	85	85
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	79½	79½	79½
6 South Ry Mem 5s 96	91	90¾	91
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	82	82	82
6 Studebaker cv 6s 45	79¾	79¼	79¾
4 Texark&FtSm5½s50	108¾	108⅛	108¼
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	90¾	89⅞	90¼
2 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67¾	67¾	67¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64½	64½	64½
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	64½	64⅛	64½
5 Third Ave 4s 60	18	16	16
9 TorontoM&Buf4s46	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100½	100	100
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	111½	111⅜	111⅜
14 Un Pac 3½s 71	106½	106½	106½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	99	98½	99
40 Unit Drug 5s 53	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	102¾	102½	102¾
11 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	109½	109½	109½
24 Wabash 1st 5s 39	19½	19½	19½
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39	13½	13½	13½
20 Wabash 5s 80 D	27¾	27¼	27¼
7 Wabash 5s 76 B	18¾	18¾	18¾
16 Wabash 4½s 78 C	19	19	19
2 Walker H 4½s 45	18¼	18	18½
4 Walwrth 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	86	86	86
10 West Shore 4s 2361	96¼	96⅜	96¾
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	49	49	49
2 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	110	110	110
1 Westn Md 4s 52	103	103	103
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	91¾	91¾	91¾
16 Western Un 5s 51	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
1 Western Un 5s 60	27	26¾	26¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	87½	87	87
21 Wheel Stl 4½s 66	85¾	85¼	85¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	84½	84½	84½
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Wisc Pub Svc 3½s 71	106	106	106
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	40	40	40½
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
	102¾	102¾	102¾
	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
9 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67	67	67
5 Argentine 4½s 48	89½	89½	89½
1 Australia 5s 55	73½	73½	73½
1 Australia 5s 57	73½	73½	73½
1 Australia 4½s 56	68½	68½	68½
2 Belgium 7s 55	82	82	82
16 Brazil 8s 41	82	82	82
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Brisbane 6s 50	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Budapest 6s 62	69	69	69
5 Buen A 4½s 77	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	53½	53½	53½
8 Buen A 4¾s 75	53½	53½	53½
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	54	53¾	54
5 Canada 5s 52	81½	81½	81½
2 Canada 2¾s 56	102	102	102
1 Chile MtBk1½s'57asd	97	97	97
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	13	13	13
1 Copenhag 5s 52	32	32	32
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	31	30½	31
1 Cuba 4½s 77	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Denm 5s 42 wd	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Ger Gov 7½s 65 unst	6	6	6
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	8¾	9
3 GtConElJapS½s50wd	55	55	55
1 Hung Munic 7s 46	6	6	6
3 Italy 7s 1951	21	21	21
4 Japan 6½s 54	21	21	21
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	6	6
5 Mex 4s 45 asd 45	6	6	6
4 Milan City 6½s 52	15	15	15
6 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10 N Sou Wales 5s 58	80	80	80
9 Norway 4½s 65	53	52⅝	53
6 Norway 4½s 65 wd	47	46½	46⅝
6 Norway 4s 63	42½	42	42
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	36¼	34½	36½
1 Orient Dev 4½s 58	34	34	34
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	30¾	30¾	30¾
20 Panama 3¼s $4 A st	64	64	64
16 Panama 5s63A st asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
22 Para Pow 1st 6s 60	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Poland 8s 50	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Queensld 7s 41	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Rio de Ja 8s 46	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Rio Gr Sul 7s 66	11½	11½	11½
4 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	24¼	24¼	24¼
25 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Siemens&Hal 6½s 51	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Sydney 5½s 55	70	70	70
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	37½	37½	37½
5 Tokyo El Pr 5s wd	39	39	39½
1 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	60½	60½	60½
10 Urug aj 3¾s4½s 78	51¾	51	51

Total today, 4,458,000; previous day, 5,368,000; week ago, 4,898,000; year ago, 4,161,000; two years ago, 21,948,600; Jan. 1 to date, 1,464,442,425; year ago, 1,060,731,475; two years ago, 1,356,900,975.

wd-With declaration. xinEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Java's Sugar Exports Up 8 P. C

NEW YORK—Java's sugar exports during the first six months of 1941 totaled 427,319 long tons, raw value, as compared with 395,973 tons during the like 1940 period, an increase of approximately 8 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. Sugar on hand in Java on July 1 this year amounted to 546,004 long tons as against 380,946 tons on hand on the same date last year. Production of sugar during the currently estimated at 1,703,000 long tons as against 1,579,697 tons out-turned last year.

Atlas Plywood Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlas Plywood Corporation, and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30, of $586,878, or $3.62 a common share, compared with $360,502, or $2.01 a share, in the preceding year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8	9¼
American Hardware Co	24½	27
American Manufacturing	25	27½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	—
†Amoskeag Company pf	25½	27½
Appleton Company	105	109
Appleton Company 7 pf	3¼	4
Applied Arts Corp	40¾	43¾
Arlington Mills	24¼	26½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	2½	3¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	15¼	17½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Baus

Groundwork for Peace Is Laid in Washington

Continued from Page 1

Minister of Norway before its invasion by Germany and President of the last full-dress assembly of the League of Nations before the war, frankly told the Institute that the League should be considered merely the starting point, not the end of international reconstruction.

At the same time, Dr. Hambro warned against dangers of "limited federations" which, he said, might well become a new source of regional friction and far-flung war.

Proportional Representation

Specifically with respect to the League, he advocated that the rule of unanimity which shackled the Council from all speedy and effective action be discarded as one major change in the League Covenant and he recommended some kind of proportional representation to determine membership in the assembly. He held that it was absurd for Great Britain and Albania, for example, to have an equal vote, that equality on such a basis does not correspond to reality.

Arthur Sweetser, one of the few Americans to hold high office in the League as head of its Information Section, expressed confidence that nations again are turning practical attention toward achieving security through collective action.

"The world is obviously slowly on the march again," he declared. "It is completing the circle back toward the greatest single idea which closed the first World War, having first embarked on that idea only half-heartedly and then abandoning it to pass through the most far-flung holocaust in its history."

Dealing with events which brought about the sidetracking of the brighter prospects of the future, Mr. Sweetser said: "Then followed a period of high politics during which the League moved from periphery to center and Geneva became the most important meeting place in the world. But it was a period too of malaise; the honeymoon over, the Germans proved hard to assimilate. Much was done though and preparations were made for two of the greatest conferences in history: disarmament and economic.

Future Looked Bright

"The future looked bright and there was hope for a warless world in the hearts of everyone. But then, in a brief period, into this came the bank failures in Vienna, the bomb explosion in Mukden and the chain of events which started the irrevocable course which culminated in the invasion of Poland and the beginning of the second World War.

"The disarmament conference met to the sound of Japanese guns in Manchuria and the economic conference opened midst economic upheaval in the United States which made her nonnegotiable. The world went from crisis to crisis and the League, intended to avert war, was more and more pushed aside.

"Collective security had given way to collective irresponsibility. One September day, as the second war was breaking, a great truck drew up into the League of Nations grounds, went through empty gates, gently deposited on the beautiful lawn a memorial to Woodrow Wilson—no one to do it honor save a few stray Americans and a handful of Italian workmen who had cast it in Milan.

"The world had made its choice: elected war, not peace; its men were on the battle front and not in the council chamber. A small band of devoted officials remained but the world for the time forgot them until even Switzerland began to tremble and the various parts of the League sought refuge in freer lands. The Economic and Financial Departments came to Princeton, N. J., the anti-drug officials to Washington, the I. L. O. to Montreal, and even the Court from occupied Hague to Switzerland.

"But even in the midst of war, signs of a spiritual comeback came in the form of the Christmas 1939 statement of Pope Pius; the words of Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles on July 22, 1941: 'I cannot believe that peoples of good will will not once more strive to realize the great ideal of an association of nations through which the freedom, the happiness, and the security of all peoples may be achieved"; the declarations of Wendell Willkie and in the eighth point of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement."

League Failure Analyzed

Dr. Michael A. Heilperin, visiting professor at Hamilton College and formerly associated with the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, analyzing the reasons why the League failed to achieve its principal purpose, concluded that economic nationalism was the underlying cause.

"In spite of the work of the League of Nations, the world economy failed to become integrated after 10 years of peace," he said. "Economic nationalism was stronger than ever. All the conferences relating to commercial policies that were held between 1927 and 1935 either reached recommendations that were ignored afterwards or failed to reach even an agreement on recommendations. The secretariat grew more and more timid in its interpretations and never has had any powers of initiative. As one surveys the 20 years of League endeavor, one cannot escape a feeling of futility.

"Why was it so? There was no lack of good will and no lack of talent or work put at the service of the lofty ideals of international organization. The reasons for the striking lack of greater results are to be found in the forces which made for a growth of nationalism and in the way in which the League of Nations was set up.

"Those are questions which must be discussed at present. Everybody who draws, from one vantage point or another, the balance-sheet of the League comes sooner or later to the conclusion that the aims of international organization stood in sharp conflict with the maintenance of national sovereignty.

Not a Superstate

"The League was not a superstate, it could only achieve results by general consent, and wherever the internationalism of the League came into conflict with the nationalism of particular governments, it was the latter that won.

"Sovereignty was jealously guarded even as lip-service was paid to aims which could only be attained at the price of its suppression. This is why the political basis for international economic integration was missing, and records show that it was missing completely. This explains why the implications of economic sanctions were not fully accepted. It also accounts for the failure to follow up the provisions of Article 23, Paragraph A, with any further constructive measures.

"In each of these two directions national sovereignty would have had to be curtailed in favor of a strong supernational league were real results to be achieved."

Winter Gets Dates Jumbled in West

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 9 (AP)—Rocky Mountain Westerners poked more fuel into their furnaces today and went to work in overcoats after winter made a surprise feint from Canada to Colorado.

Additional coal trucks were called for and heating companies sent men scurrying to thousands of homes to turn on oil and gas burners.

Wayfarers in two States encountered harrowing experiences when a widespread snowstorm overtook them and temperatures dropped near or below freezing.

Several mountain passes were closed by the snow, which ranged to a foot in depth in Wyoming, but were reopened today in most cases. The lowest city temperature, 29 degrees, was reported from two-mile-high Leadville, Colo. At the summit of Pike's Peak it was nine above zero.

Four tourists from the warmer Eastern United States were among six persons who were rescued from the grip of the storm yesterday.

Official Weather Bureau temperatures included 30 at Calgary, Alberta, 32 at Craig, Colo., 30 at Kalispell, Mont., 38 at Rapid City, S. D., 39 at Salt Lake City, and 30 at Scotts Bluff, Neb.

Crop damage so far reported is small, but any further drop in temperatures would increase it drastically. Warmer weather is forecast, however.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, S-66, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you quick cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make 100%, 14 popular asstS. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. G-1, Boston, Mass.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME

FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs. Exclusive $1, box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment. $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments, Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS will be held in Oct. by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

WABAN, MASS. — Attractive penthouse, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; light housekeeping; convenient location; business couple or teacher preferred. LASell 0381.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Young instructor will share his furnished apartment located on the Fenway, $25 month. Com. 6378.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1883.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MERRICK, Long Island—Spanish bungalow, 6 rooms, newly decorated, oil burner, recreation room; garage. STRANDGAARD, 152 Fox Blvd.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $99.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted

CHARLES E. MORRIS
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328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor. N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2375.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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EXPERT bookkeeper, Christian, between 30 and 40 years; definitely must be experienced and absolutely accurate; 7 months at $100.00-month and board and room in beautiful section of the country, balance year at home with light work and smaller pay. Apply in own handwriting, giving full details to the PLUMB RESERVATION, Franconia, New Hampshire.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—an unmarried man, Christian Scientist preferred, as house man and chauffeur; to live in house including meals, $18 per week; references required. Write Box H-71, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman for light housework, $30 monthly; good home; time for study; Christian Scientist only. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS PRIVATE HOME for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study. Near Washington's Crossing. Beautiful scenery. Open all year. Permanent or transient. Rooms with baths. MRS. E. R. MILUM, NATOMA PINES, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Private entrance to single room $5.00 per week. 112 Jersey Street, Apt. 10.

N. Y. C.—In professional woman's home overlooking Columbia, delightful corner room, private bath. Ac. 2-8108, 601 W. 115, Apt. 72.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (3-A)—Conveniently located, light, airy corner; water or private shower; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., NEAR COLUMBIA and Seventh Church — Attractive single rooms $5.50-$5.00; kitchen privileges. 506 W. 113th St., Apt. 6-B.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6322.

N. Y. C., Riverside (114)—Studio room, private home near subway and bus; woman; references exchanged. Evenings and Sunday. MO. 2-0384.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, light housework; elderly people preferred; good home country. Write Box W-19, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

STORE SPACE

OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLINER
Boylston St. gown shop has space to rent to a high class milliner. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID
FOR WORK FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burrowes House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH—McLAUCHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners & Hat Remodelling specialists. Prompt service. Moderate charges. 129, Rose St. (near Castle St.)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWALEDALE—Guest House. From 9/- per day. MISS HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marlson Ellerbeck Road

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BERKS. COLD ASH, NEAR NEWBURY. "SUNACRES GUEST HOUSE" provides peaceful holidays; beautiful country, bracing air, quiet walks, remote from aerodromes; 1½ hours from London; noted for undisturbed nights, comfort and personally supervised cuisine; speciality: individual tastes and diets; inclusive summer terms 5½ guineas weekly. Brochure from the Owners. Thatcham 2244.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill. S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
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England

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DAY FROCKS
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IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
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ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
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HAIRDRESSING
EUGENE Permanent Waving (and all other methods). Sole licensee in Lancashire for CHRISTY NATURAL WAVE CUT.
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MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
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INSTALLATIONS
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Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

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Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	R	L	I	N		S	H	A	W		
O	P	A	L		O	B	O	E		O		
L	O	T		T	R	O	Y		L	O		
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B	A		B	A	I	T		K	I	M		
E		F	E	R	N		G	I	L	A		
T	R	E	E		G	R	A	P	E	S		

ENGLAND

HARROGATE
(Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
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Scientific Foot Fitting
No feet too difficult for us to fit and give Comfort
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STANDINGS Ltd.
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
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For Service and Civility
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80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Good Meals — Moderate Prices
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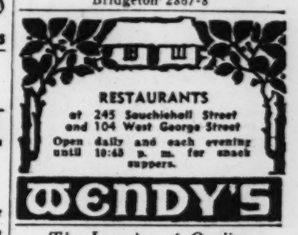
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At Home

New Cumberland, Pa.

This is a story that can be, or will be, told over and over many times. In the consciousness of the American people there has been a growing realization that the men in uniform need countless forms of recreation and relaxation to occupy their spare hours. To this end, the USO and its many affiliated sub-organizations have sponsored large dances and other similar affairs. The aim of such entertainment is commendable; and the results in effecting "good clean fun" at low cost is often quite surprising.

However, in increasing instances, families living near large army cantonments have taken it upon themselves to entertain a few soldiers within their own home—giving them well-cooked meals that make the boys think of home and forget the routine of camp life; giving them moments of relaxed, enjoyable companionship with folks like those "back where we came from"; and affording the boys numerous small pleasurable incidents that cannot be listed, but can only be called "being at home."

Dinner Invitations

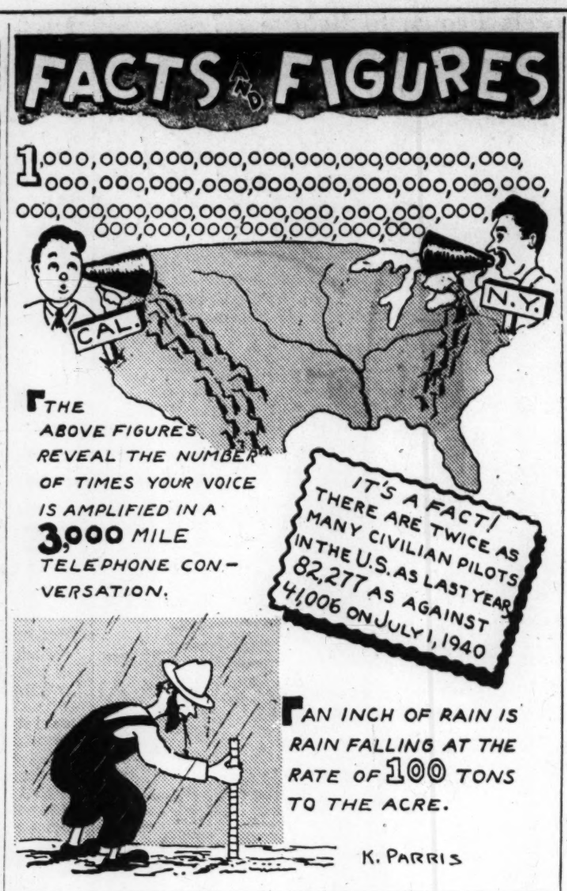
One such very thoughtful housewife living quite close to a large Replacement Training Center, makes it a point to meet the few soldiers that drop into her church for Sunday services. She follows that up with an invitation to dinner, then follow other invitations, other meetings, or get-togethers, until the boys forget that they are many miles from home.

Another family near an eastern camp took it upon itself to become acquainted with a young soldier and because of mutual interest (their son was a prospective draftee) an enthusiastic acquaintance grew up immediately. This family truly made the boy feel at home all the time, and expressed so much satisfaction in doing it, that one could not help but see that they were merely acting their natural selves in entertaining the young man with dinners, drives, and introductions to feminine companions.

Families Also Benefited

In all such cases, and particularly in the two cases related above, the soldiers have been extremely grateful for such thoughtfulness. On the other hand, the families who have so kindly offered to take the boys under their wing have likewise benefited greatly. In many instances their home was brightened with youthful laughter and conversation—an atmosphere that might otherwise have been missing entirely; then, too, the families have become acquainted with those from distant places, where different perspectives exist on all questions—where things they never heard of happen, and are interesting to hear about.

Although it is to be regretted that all soldiers cannot possibly be so royally treated, those who have been so fortunate will treasure the many, many expressions of consideration they received from "Civilians" while in the service. In recalling these incidents, they themselves, in later years, will know how to express greater fellowship and compassion for their fellow man.—**A Soldier.**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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Testing America

Once the United States had made its decision under the Lend-Lease policy to supply the nations who resisted the Axis, the Nazi gamble became plainly desperate. Berlin saw it must seek to win before American aid became effective—and that everything which delayed that aid kept the door of victory open. Without exaggerating the role of the United States, it may be useful to notice how a succession of events could have been influenced in some degree by the desire to halt America.

Naturally there was some hope that turning against Russia would lull and divide American opinion. There was the possibility that moving the eastern end of the Axis—Japan—would distract America. Now there may be some notion that attacks on ships will frighten Americans and cause them to draw back. That notion must be considered in seeking to understand the Greer case and the sinking of the Steel Seafarer by a plane in the Red Sea.

These were not the first attacks on American ships, but both bring a clash with settled American policy such as Germany had not risked before. The ready and rather belligerent avowal of responsibility in the Greer case is significant. It may be only chance that an American ship has not been attacked before in the Red Sea, but the sinking now fits with a new attitude in Berlin.

This is compounded of violent propaganda blaming America for any trouble, of a more frank belligerency, and of a tacit threat of continued attacks. This all serves to help the German people get used to America lining up against them and to make it appear that she does so without just cause. It may also be designed to encourage the Japanese to launch upon desperate and diverting adventures. Evidence that the Nazis are ready to keep a large part of the American Navy busy outside the Pacific might be an inducement for the Tokyo mouse to renew the nibbling around Singapore and the East Indies.

But another and possibly the prime purpose in this open recognition of conflict with the United States is the hope of confusing and terrifying Americans with the thought of a "shooting war." Berlin has decided either that it is so important to stop American supplies that the risk of bringing America in must be run. Or it believes that the manifest reluctance of Americans to become active belligerents plus the fears sown by the isolationists can be safely played upon.

We believe the Germans have again misjudged the thought of another nation. There is no evidence that the bulk of Americans have any intention of being bluffed. There is no evidence that they will demand a retreat before new threats and a reversal of policy. There is much evidence that they will support a still stronger stand and that the effect of Nazi belligerency will be to unify opinion and intensify defense efforts.

Who Fired First?

Since when have furtive submarines turned tiger, coming out into the open, so to speak, to give battle to swift, wolfhound destroyers, as the Nazi version of the Greer incident implies? It is not likely that the Greer's undersea opponent would choose to disregard the four-to-one advantage in maneuverability a destroyer has over a submarine and shoot it out with the Greer as Berlin seems to claim.

If the Greer fired first, what made the U-boat captain disregard the customary defensive tactics of taking a deep dive, a short run and stopping his engines dead—then hoping that the 40-knot destroyer rushing in on the 14-knot submarine would not rip her fragile prey apart with depth charges?

The German account of the affair is directly at variance with all the customary strategy of sea and undersea warfare. The submarine, when facing a warship, depends primarily on loosing its torpedoes and returning to the depths before its exact location can become known. For it to rise when its commander knew he was being hunted, and discharge torpedoes by which its location might be traced, would be both unusual and foolhardy.

Is it probable that the submarine which encountered the destroyer Greer took this course after depth charges had dropped in its vicinity, or is it not much more credible that the submersible's torpedoes were fired first and the depth charges followed?

Seas Yield a Harvest

While Maine lobsters are at their best, satisfying throngs of tourists still visiting New England, it's "swimp" time in the Deep South.

The "shrimp nickel," made famous on Mississippi's Gulf Coast, gleams once more as the catch-laden boats come in, nets hung for'ard beneath the mast light, like banners in the evening breeze. When shrimp fishermen head homeward across bay or bayou, autumn is winging on its way. Summer hugs the haven of September, but its story's told, though still heard—like lovely music fading in a rare afterglow.

Gulf port folk, deep in Dixie, don't have to be told when summer's drawing to a close. The Gulf sends storms. The hot sun suddenly darts from the speckless blue to the shade of great dark cumulus clouds gathering from out of nowhere. Then, as suddenly, horizons smile again. Nets draw a multitude of fish.

"Swimp!" calls an ancient Negro, his voice still sweet and true. "Ah got sump'n' de ladies like! . . . Swimp! . . ." On he goes, through the dust of the languid Southern street. It is a time of the gathering of the seas, the harvesting of the deep.

Railroad Demands

The old saying that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" has been thrown into a kind of reverse by the machinery set up in the United States for adjustment of labor disputes on the railroads. Instead of leaving much to chance and rancor, the process provides a whole series of opportunities for peaceful settlement between even the taking of a strike vote and actual calling of a strike.

Thus the fact that nineteen railroad unions, embracing 1,250,000 workers, have voted to strike on September 11 does not mean they will walk out or leave their engines Thursday. It does mean rather that they are in earnest about the demands which their representatives have served on the railroads for higher rates of pay.

These demands considerably exceed the percentages by which the costs of living have risen. Were it not that railroad traffic and revenue have improved materially within recent months it would seem impossible that they could pay any increase whatever. But under the circumstances it may be that a compromise is in order.

It would be particularly well if the greater proportionate increases could be applied to the lowest pay levels in the non-operating groups. Among the operating groups possibly the greatest boon would be more mileage in runs for the younger engineers, firemen, and trainmen on the call boards—and that depends on keeping down costs.

The Railway Labor Act provides that no strike may be inaugurated until thirty days after the last remedy under the law has been exhausted. Mediation already is under way before the National Railway Mediation Board. If necessary the President of the United States may appoint an emergency board to investigate and report. In the processes there should be no slip, but the utmost efforts should be made to arrive at a fair balancing of claims.

Menocal of Cuba

Seldom can one career span a nation's origin and development as did that of Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal in Cuba.

Warrior of the revolution for independence from Spain; President; exile; a major factor in bringing down the dictator Machado; opponent and then collaborator of Fulgencio Batista—such is his kaleidoscopic record.

As leader of the conservative forces in Cuba, General Menocal found himself out of sympathy with leftist tendencies that have swept through the island in recent years. On the other hand, he illustrates a paradox of Cuban politics in that he has been close to popular opinion, especially in his successful opposition to Machado. In that instance his rightist forces made common cause with the popular upsurge that unseated the dictator.

Characteristic again of Cuban politics was General Menocal's attitude toward Batista. As an Army officer, General Menocal shared the dislike of his class for the sergeant who had overthrown it. But as time matured the Batista regime, Menocal found ways to reconcile his differences with the youthful dictator who became President.

The passing of a single Cuban who spent more than a half century in politics graphically recalls how things have been done in the sugar island.

Our Readers Say—

"Working and Winning"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Working and Winning," is most timely and in connection therewith I would like to call attention to a fact which I feel the average American has overlooked.

Whether we will later have to join in the shooting against the Nazis depends in large part on whether we furnish sufficient means of battle to those who are now protecting us by fighting the Battle, not of England, but of Freedom, to make it possible for them to win without our further aid. If the Allies do not have sufficient means to do proper battle and therefore fail in their efforts to stop the marauder that fact will unquestionably later bring us into war—perhaps give us a war to fight all alone.

What are some of the direct results of these strikes happening with such regularity in the defense plants? We are, through them, not only giving valuable aid and comfort to Hitler, our potential enemy, but if we later have to do battle, either alone or in conjunction with the Allies, because of the shortage of material aid now being given—many, many American boys will then die for each and every day there is or has been a strike in a defense plant, while not one of them may otherwise have to even risk his life. There is no denying this important fact.

Each and every one of these strikes could be avoided without any loss to those who are in the right. Each could have been stopped the day it started had the President seen fit to act at once. Surely no one expects there will be any better settlement in the Kearny, N. J., strike than there would have been had the plant been taken over the first day of the strike—or better still, the day before.

There have already been some rumblings among the draftees which would indicate that while they do not recognize the full significance of the situation they do feel that they are making sacrifices while strikers feast off the fatted calf. Today we must get together in a united effort for the common good.

Los Angeles — LEON HOAGE

V for Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The now famous V-for-Victory campaign is, to my mind, one of the most clever and effective counter-attacks upon the offensive of "invincibility" propaganda imposed upon the whole world by the Nazis. In behalf of this campaign, I submit the following lines:

Of all the letters you can name
From A clear through to Z,
The one that tops them all for fame,
Fifth from the last—is V.

For V is on the "war-path" in
A Blitz without compare,
And Hitler's marching men must face
Its challenge everywhere!

The Nazis strove to halt its spread,
Its message they defied;
But failing that, they used it, too,
And claimed it for their side!

"Invincibility" now marks
The Blitz of conquering V—
Emblazoned on free hearts of men
It LIVES! 'Tis VICTORY!

Concord, N. H. — A. G. L.

Federation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

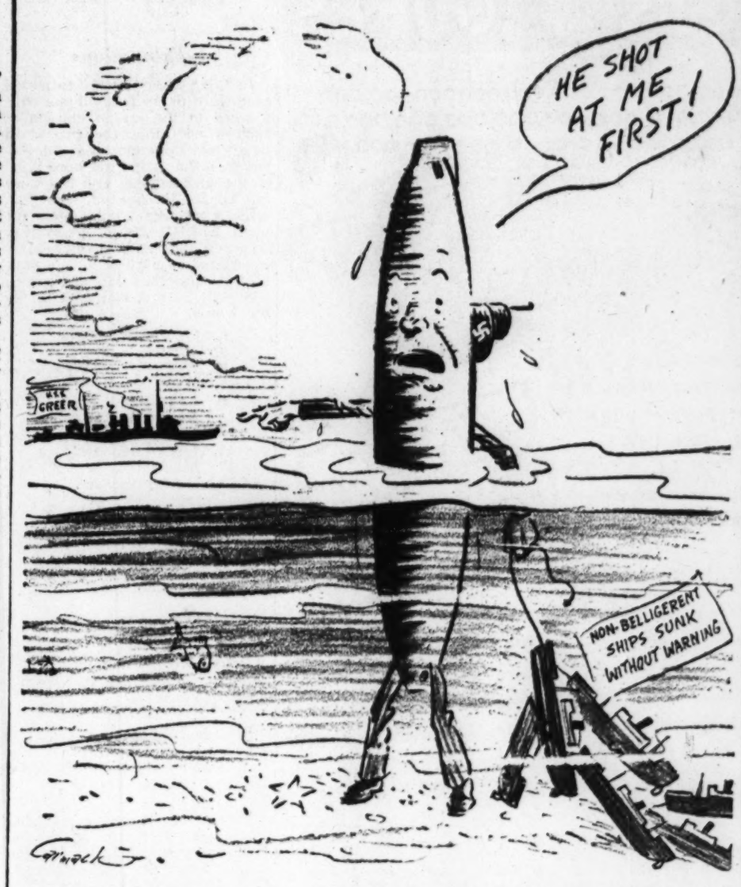
I am so glad that you are taking up the subject of a post-war plan. We should be definitely engaged in formulating some plan looking toward ultimate world federation.

(Mrs.) MATTIE C. SANDELIN

Oakland, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

And He Expects People to Believe It?



America's Decision Long Since Made?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sooner or later the American people will be forced to decide whether they will be willing to fight rather than abandon their foreign policy. To further delay this crucial decision may be very dangerous to the United States. Furthermore, the time has passed when we are free to reverse our foreign policy. Our decision, long since made, is irrevocable. An attempt to do so would render us impotent in world affairs; it would destroy our internal unity; and it would plunge us into economic chaos. Our path has been chosen by us. Of necessity we must follow it to the end, even if that be war.

The main problem, which now confronts Americans as a people and as a nation, is that of how can we attain our objectives most effectively, most rapidly, and at the least cost in men and materials. If it be by remaining nonbelligerent, then our Government should bend every effort compatible with our aims to avoid war. If, on the contrary, it be by entering the war, then our Government and we, the people, should not hesitate to commence a "shooting war." The Axis Powers have consistently glorified war as a means of obtaining objectives. If they have not as yet forced war upon us, it is because until now it has not been to their advantage to do so. Whenever it becomes so, they will not hesitate to force us to decide between war with them or subjection to their will. We are face to face with the issue of whether we shall fight now with powerful allies at our side or fight later, alone and unaided.

Although the American people and their Government must think and act primarily in their own interest and cannot sensibly sacrifice that interest for those of peoples in Europe and Asia; nevertheless, we cannot afford to leave out of our calculations the millions in Europe and Asia whose destinies hinge upon our action. By remaining in a condition of indecision and uncertainty we greatly prolong the miseries of 400,000,000 Chinese and over 300,000,000 Europeans. It is to our own interest to bring the present conflict to an end as soon as possible. The only end compatible with our declared aims is the defeat of Nazi Germany. Until that be accomplished the world chaos will continue unabated. The suffering of millions and uncalculable destruction will go on until either the Nazis be victorious or defeated. We will not countenance their victory; we are therefore committed to their defeat. To accomplish this we must be willing to go to war. The Nazis will not accept defeat until they are beaten on the battle field.

It may or may not be necessary for the United States to go to war. It is essential, however, that the American people be willing to go to war. In fact, the entire policy of our Government and the objectives set by the people demand the willingness of our Nation to wage war if and when it becomes necessary. The leaders of our country are severely handicapped in carrying out the will of our people, when the people themselves are undecided as to whether they will back up their policy by armed might. In fact there is a certain element of dishonesty and immorality as well as danger, in pursuing a foreign policy which may at any moment necessitate war while remaining in a state of uncertainty as to whether one is willing or unwilling to fight. This breeds dissension at home and lack of confidence abroad. The Nazis and their associates in aggression hope that the dissension will continue. In fact they use every means at their disposal to foster it.

"The Hour of Decision" approaches. The day of words is drawing to a close; the day of action draws nigh. We will either stand by what we believe in, or we will be forced to accept what the Nazis believe in. There comes a time in the affairs of men when indecision and uncertainty is disastrous. For us that time now approaches. The world awaits America's decision.

Chester, N. H. — Y. A.

Down the Middle of the Road

Of Two Great Reporters

By Erwin D. Canham

Leland Stowe, of the Chicago Daily News, is a great newspaperman. He is now in the Far East, else this article would probably never have been written. It is written because he is not here himself to help set straight a detail in American journalistic history which should not go uncorrected.

Stowe and Edmund Stevens of The Christian Science Monitor worked together on many hot and historic corners of Europe during the last year or two. I myself, incidentally, had the pleasure and profit of working somewhat similarly with Stowe in Europe a decade ago. It goes without saying that I have for him the highest regard.

But in his book "No Other Road to Freedom," published yesterday by Alfred A. Knopf, there is a serious injustice to Edmund Stevens. Knowing Stowe, the most convincing explanation is that his memory has played on him the sort of trick with which we are all familiar, and that he has made his own certain material of which he was only a secondary witness.

* * *

Messrs. Stevens and Stowe, together with Warren Irvin of the National Broadcasting Corporation, were in Oslo during the second week of April, 1940, when the Germans took southern Norway. The first German troops arrived during the forenoon of Tuesday, April 9. Seaborne troops arrived in quantity only in the afternoon of April 11. On the morning of Friday, April 12, Stowe and Irvin left Norway for Sweden, from which point Stowe sent out dispatches giving some details of the conquest. But as these dispatches clearly reveal, no adequate picture of the means of conquest came to the outside world until Edmund Stevens left—having very pluckily remained in Oslo until April 16—and the real story was published for the first time in The Christian Science Monitor of April 17.

In his new book, Stowe makes his own the material which Stevens obtained by remaining four days longer in Norway. The inside story of the capture, including the sinking of the German expeditionary flagship the cruiser Blücher, the attendant failure of the plan to take the Norwegian King and Government in their beds, and the capture of the Kjeller military airport, were all discovered and reported first by Stevens.

Stowe says, on page 113 of his book: "By Friday morning, April 12, we knew this amazing series of events in full detail at last. But we had only been able to learn this story of conspiracy and treachery by remaining in Oslo, something which Norwegian government officials were unable to do."

Actually, Stowe did not remain in Oslo long enough to learn this inside story. He made this fact very clear in an article he wrote himself in Life magazine, May 6, 1940. There he stated: "Here I must turn the clock back to 4 a. m. and turn the story over to Edmund Stevens of the Monitor. By remaining in Oslo until April 16, Stevens at last got the true story about what happened to the German expeditionary flagship, the cruiser Blücher. As long as I was in Oslo up to (April 12), we could get nothing but conflicting reports. . . ."

Stevens' own story in this newspaper on April 17 gives, in explicit detail, the episodes which Stowe now sets forth in his book, and also wrote—with credit to Stevens—in the Life article.

* * *

This is a small matter in the history of nations. Most of us who have been reporters at some time or other of this period will be telling our grandchildren of our personal presence at events which we have "made our own" by immediate rewriting or secondary coverage, and which we did not actually witness. That is one of the frailties of the human memory. But it is just as well to set the record straight, to have things clear when American journalism adds up the results of its splendid reporting of this war.

I should add that I found all of Stowe's book very interesting. He has a particularly tender chapter about Ralph Barnes, the forthright and lovable correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune who was lost in a British bombing plane over the mountains of Yugoslavia. And on many pages, Stowe refers gracefully to his comradeship with Stevens. All in all, the book is a useful picture of the episodes it seeks to cover. It is best, perhaps, in its Finnish and Greek chapters. Throughout there is a broad streak of sentiment, and Stowe makes powerful arguments against isolationism. The book deserves its place on the shelves, which are beginning to groan, on which American correspondents have placed their new tomes. It is getting to be a very literary war.

The Wide Horizon

A Taxi Driver Had the Answer

By Ruth A. Steiger

Taxi drivers are a great source of enlightenment. That I discovered long ago. But the one who drove me across town in Cleveland was more: In a few simple, imperfect sentences he expressed a sublimity of feeling that surpassed not only taxi drivers as I have known them, but many a person of loftier career.

Naturally enough, we were soon talking of what was apparently foremost in his thought and mine: the obligations of the United States in the world. Our retreat-into-the-shell policy after the last war was disgraceful and foolish, we agreed. Then, suddenly, from him: "Our fellahs who died over there would feel pretty bad if they knew how we let them down afterwards—them and what they were fightin' for."

* * *

The taxi man could have answered the arguments of a prominent clubwoman in one of the Western States, whose point of view regarding the United States and the present war is that of many good American citizens. They ran something like this:

"What good did it do for us to enter the last war? It didn't prevent another war from breaking out. We're just stupid idealists if we think we can make Europe over into a peaceful continent. We'd better mind our own affairs!"

This outburst was followed by a silence. And then, in a softer tone:

"Well, perhaps this question touches me more vitally than anyone else present. My husband was wounded in the last war, and now my boy has been drafted. Do you think I want him to be sent to Iceland, or Dakar, and perhaps go through the same thing—for nothing?"

The Cleveland cab driver wasn't present, but he knew an answer. He would probably have said:

"But, y'know, it's not because we got mixed up in somethin' that was none o' our business that our boys suffered and died fer nothin'. It's because we threw away what we'd been fightin' for, when the war was over."

* * *

Many have believed that the slogan that mobilized the energies of the American nation in the last war was misleading, because they didn't understand that military victory alone would not "make the world safe for democracy." Only just and wise world government could do that. And after the war the American people failed to see that anything more was called for from them. "Every man for himself" had been one of their guiding principles at home, and maybe it was not surprising that now they found it adequate for their relations with the rest of the world.

Since then they have discovered that it's not even a very good principle for unrestricted domestic application.

The ultimate object of the present war must be to put government in the place of anarchy and conflict between nations, to replace world un-government by world government, which will protect and promote the progress of all. The immediate prerequisite to that greater task is for the democracies to gain the supremacy by winning the war. But the defeat of Hitler is nothing more than a clearing of the terrain in preparation for building. It's the building that's the really big job and the long-time job. And the Americans will be needed on that job.

Mirror of World Opinion

World Leadership Again?

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration grows in importance as its implications are more clearly revealed. It puts the United States back into the position of leadership in the world which it once held under Wilson but which it renounced when President Harding chose, unwarrantably, to interpret his election as an instruction from the American people to make the United States a hermit nation. That, of course, was a role that the United States could not consistently play in the following years; but its intervention in international affairs, when forced by circumstances, was generally in the mood of the outsider who would much prefer to be left alone.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Those Who Don't Eat

"Race horses do not eat the day before the race."—Newspaper filler. And many persons who bet on them don't eat for days after the race.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

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